The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 5. Whole No. 641.} NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1902. {Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

How Long will the Coal Strike Last? . 121
Russia's Trust Conference Proposal . . 121
The New Chinese Minister 122
The Last of the "Bonanza Kings" . . 123
Tom L. Johnson as a Presidential Possibility 124
J. P. Morgan and the Cartoonist . . . 125
The Railway Pass in Virginia Politics . 125
The Kaiser's Decorations for Americans 125
Ex-Chief Devery as the "Mr. Dooley" of New York Politics 126
Cartoon Views of Mr. Knox and the Trusts 126
The Hobson Incident in Cartoon . . . 127
Topics in Brief 127

LETTERS AND ART:

An American Raid on English Rare Books 128
The Campanile of St. Mark's 128
Jules Verne's Literary Prediction . . 129
Is the Publisher to be Ruined by Book-lending? 130
That "Cribbing" Case Again . . . 131
Emperor William Makes Another Gift . 131
Are Yellow Journals as Bad as They Are Painted? 132
Notes 132

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Man's Language to Animals 133
Alcoholism in Children 133
The Passing of the Pneumatic Gun . . 134
The Split Ring Puzzle 134
Why Does Milk Sour in a Thunder-Storm? 134
A Darkness Cure for Malaria 135
Marconi's Delay 135
Are Some Nebulas Exploded Stars? . . 135
The Telephone in Artillery Practise . . 136
The Depth of Sleep 136
Science Brevities 136

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Church Press on the Friars in the Philippines 137
Portraits: Editors of Religious Periodicals.—V. 137
Jesus's Claim to Messiahship 138
Need of New Ideals of the Life to Come 139
Diminishing Familiarity with the Bible 140
Religious Notes 140

FOREIGN TOPICS:

England's Views of Her New Premier . 141
A Mystification in the Friar Negotiations 142
Pan-Germanism 142
Ireland and King Edward 143
Mr. Morgan and Emperor William . . 144

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 145
Current Poetry 145
Personals 146
Coming Events 147
Current Events 147
Chess 148

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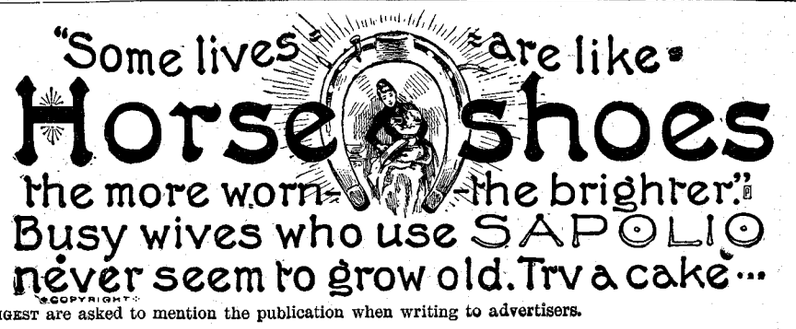
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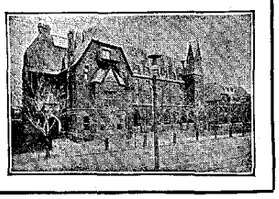

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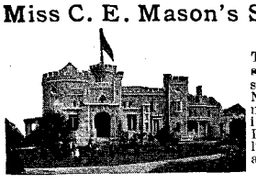

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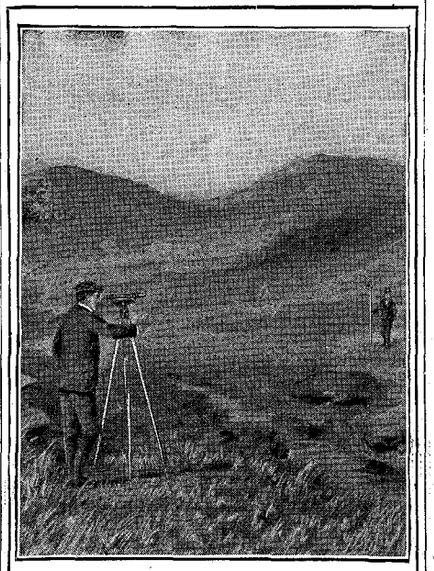

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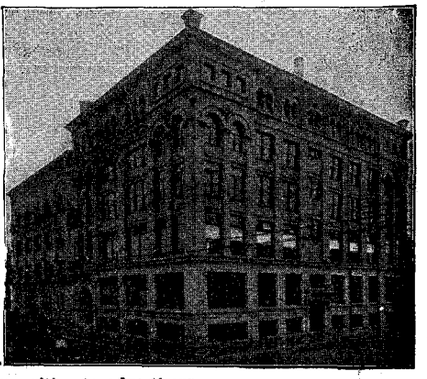

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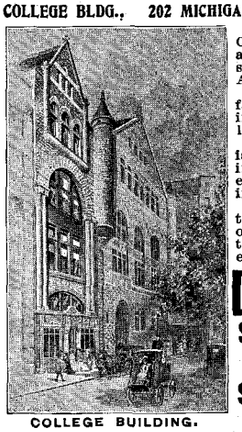

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 5 NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 641

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW LONG WILL THE COAL STRIKE LAST?

THIS question is being asked with increasing frequency and emphasis, in view of the fact that the strike of the Pennsylvania miners is now entering upon its twelfth week, and the further fact that there seems no immediate prospect of any change in the situation. President Baer, of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad, admits that the coal-road operators are not planning even a partial resumption of work at present; and President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, declares: "The operators do not intend to break the strike now by opening a few collieries. We are simply waiting until the miners have grown tired of being idle." The miners, for their part, seem to have settled down to a long trial of endurance. Says the New York *World:*

"The national convention of miners at Indianapolis has decided that there is to be no sympathetic strike. Instead of that a huge fund in aid of the men on strike is to be raised by assessments on the soft-coal men at work. The total levy will amount, according to Secretary Wilson of the Mine Workers' Union, to $2,000,000 a month. It is estimated that this will give each miner on strike and out of work about $5 a week.

"No strike fund of this size and character has ever been seen in this country before. It is a remarkable indication of the prosperity and thriftiness of the whole body of miners that those who remain at work are able to appropriate $2,000,000 a month to support those who are on strike. Their willingness to do so without the slightest hesitation is also a proof of the sincere and earnest sympathy of the miners in the bituminous districts with those in the anthracite districts. They are evidently convinced that the demand for higher wages in the anthracite coal-mines is just and fair.

"The operators, on their side, still insist, however, that there is 'nothing to arbitrate.' Yet they admit that the liberal provision made at Indianapolis for the support of the strike destroys their hopes of speedily reopening the mines with their old men. The immediate outlook for a settlement of the strike is not, therefore, improved; indeed, the enrolment of a quarter of a million of soft-coal miners as regular contributors to the hard-coal strike fund seriously extends the area of the conflict and tends to prolong it."

The long continuation of the strike evokes in some quarters comment severely criticizing the course pursued by the operators. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks that "some way should be found of compelling the mine owners to do their duty to the public." The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The longer the confederated owners delay, the stronger will be the demand that suit be begun by the general Government against a monopoly which controls the output of a valuable natural product which the people need but are not allowed to have." And the New York *Times* declares:

"This inertia on the part of capitalists who have monopolized a natural product of prime necessity is probably without precedent. It warrants legislative action in Pennsylvania which could not be excused on any other grounds than that the operators, having elected deliberately to trifle with the public interest, can not be trusted to organize and manage their own business in their own way, but must be placed under conditions and restraints which have never before been deemed necessary in this country. The coal operators are very powerful people, but they are not so powerful that they can successfully defy public opinion to the extent to which they are now doing. It is neither expected nor demanded that they shall concede the terms of the strikers, but it is both that they shall do the best they can to resume an industry upon which so many other industries are dependent, and which so intimately affects the comfort and well-being of the population of the Eastern and Middle States."

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is of the opinion that if the miners can hold out for ten weeks longer, their demands will be granted, and he is evidently bending all his energies to the achievement of this result. General Manager J. E. Childs, of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, on the other hand, declares that the striking miners are already showing signs of weakening. He expects that the strike will be "pretty well broken up" by the middle of August.

RUSSIA'S TRUST CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

RUSSIA'S new plan, proposing an international conference to deal with trusts, has aroused considerable attention in this country. It appears that M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, has addressed a note to all the Powers which signed the Brussels sugar convention, suggesting that if the conclusions of the convention, aimed at the alleged Russian export duty on sugar, are to be accepted, they should deal with the broader subject of international trade relations, with special reference to trade combinations. To quote from the text of the note:

"If it were shown that an intervention of this character by the Government in the conditions of industry is obnoxious to the interests of international trade or commerce, that even such protection of home prices proves a disturbance to the free action of international competition, the Russian Government would readily enter jointly with the other Powers into a discussion of the various measures that could be conducive in checking the several means of influencing international markets. It would not, however, be inclined to consider an agreement on this point unless the question should be put in such a way as to cover the whole of its scope; that is to say, if there were undertaken an examination, not only of the results of the direct measures by the Government—such as the creation of bounties or the control of the production—but also the essence of various syndicates (trusts) tolerated and protected by the Government; and [it would not do so] unless the general convention should have for

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its object not only sugar, but also other leading staples of the international trade of the present day.

"In taking the position above explained, the imperial Government hopes that the foreign governments will make no difficulty

FROM THE BALLOON: "What's he growling at? He's Old King Trust himself." —*The Boston Herald.*

in taking it as an expression of its full consent to participate in any joint action of the Powers which would aim to protect international prices against artificial falls in regard to sugar as well as other merchandise."

According to the statement of the semi-official *Financial Messenger* (St. Petersburg), Russia's intention and desire is to apply "in the economic domain the principles of The Hague Conference." The same paper goes on to say:

"Failing an international agreement, there is only one remedy, namely, increased customs duties. In proposing common international action, Russia proves that she would prefer not isolated legislation, in her own particular interest, but a joint agreement based upon the general welfare and solidarity of all the States."

The United States has been invited to participate in the proposed conference, but no reply has as yet been made. Several papers think that Russia's move is inspired by fear of the "American invasion," as well as by the economic hostility bred in the recent differences between Russia and this country over the question of the tariff on beet sugar. "The prevailing view here," declares the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is that the Czar's proposal for an anti-trust conference means nothing less than an attempt by Europe to put a discriminating tariff on American manufactures, especially of farm machinery, a most vulnerable point." In contradistinction to this view must be set the words of Serge Detatischeff, a financial agent of the Russian Government in London, who is quoted in press despatches as saying:

"We have no fears of your American trusts. They did not affect Russia in any degree whatever. What we do fear are the great German manufacturing trusts. So far as our country alone is concerned, this movement is mainly directed against German trusts; but all countries interested broadly in finding means for protecting commerce against artificial depression, if signatories of the Brussels sugar convention, have agreed to be represented at the proposed conference. There is no doubt the United States will also be invited to participate."

The views of the American press on the efficacy of the proposed conference and on the advisability of the participation in it of the United States, are of the most varied character. "Nothing will come of the move," asserts the Chicago *Evening Post*; and the Minneapolis *Times* believes that the discussion would be "utterly futile." The Boston *Evening Transcript*, on the other hand, is inclined to view the proposition seriously. It says:

"The question of the civic regulation of trusts is coming to be a world issue rather than a national issue, and as such must be chiefly agitated by world parties if it can be made a party question at all. . . . We welcome Russia's revolutionary proposition as tending to establish a new and world agency for dealing with the question. Just how soon such an agency will materialize and just what form it will at first take are now doubtful. The Hague court was created by treaty, and it is likely that any system of international trust regulation would also be created by treaty. Yet such institutions must grow, and we think that once formed they will tend to outgrow the authority of the treaties or conventions which may have created them. Trust regulation, in the international sense, would really amount to trust legislation. It is not, primarily, a judicial or an administrative matter, but a matter of public policy and popular interests.

"If the nations should begin by authorizing a trust council, it is moderately certain that if successful that council would in time develop into a legislature whose functions would not be limited to trusts or to economic matters, and would at the same time be limited to the purely international aspects of all matters under its consideration. In the interests of political union, therefore, of world federation, it may be that these much-abused trusts, potent for so much good or for so much evil, will prove a most powerful agency in pressing the cause of world legislation upon the nations."

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

"THERE may be a new minister from China at Washington, but there will never be another Wu Ting Fang." This is the comment of the Philadelphia *Record* on the recall of Minister Wu, and many papers throughout the country are of the same opinion. We quote a representative comment from the Chicago *News*:

"Sir Liang Chen Tung, the successor of Wu Ting Fang as Chinese minister to the United States, may have all the virtues

SCENE IN CHINA AFTER WU TING FANG INTRODUCES AMERICAN METHODS. —*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

with which he is credited, but he can not hope to fill the blue silk sandals of Mr. Wu to entire satisfaction. He can not aspire to be as witty or as genial or as helpful as his talkative predecessor. No doubt he will be much less outspoken, and the United States will lose the advantages of candid criticism delivered in

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the spirit of kindly reproof. Mr. Wu was a capable minister, but he was more; he was guide, counselor, and friend to the American public. He did not hesitate to chastise us when he thought it for our good. He did not seek to gloss over the shortcomings of our savage occidentalism, but frankly discussed them, pointing an admonitory finger at the example set by his tranquil fellow-countrymen. When he entered the reception-rooms of Washington, society behaved itself and ministers grew serious. The decolleté gown shrunk within the folds of its cape and the Senator assumed the gravity and impassive mien which befits Senators and mandarins alike. When minor things did not require his attention, Mr. Wu was ever willing and ready to help Congress legislate right or to assist the President in the discharge of the duties of his office.

"In short, Mr. Wu's retirement creates a vacancy which it will be extremely difficult to fill. Who will reprimand us when we do wrong or direct our attention to the helpful teachings of Confucius when we get into political difficulties? Who will point out the barbarous inconsistencies of Western civilization and show the way to Oriental ideals of manners and conduct? No one. The European ministers have not the necessary wisdom, and if they had they lack the engaging charm which enabled Mr. Wu to fascinate and please even when he was most caustic in his reprimands. Is it not possible that China, noting the advance which the nation was making under Minister Wu's tutelage, has jealously withdrawn him before his pupils had progressed too far?"

Sir Chen is about forty-one years of age, and was one of the large number of young Chinamen who were sent to the United States in and after 1872 to study American methods and laws. He was educated in America and is a graduate of Yale University. Some years ago he served as interpreter when Li Hung Chang was minister to London. Later he was secretary of a special mission to Japan; and when the jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated he filled a similar position in the embassy which went to London. He was knighted on this occasion. Chen was a member of the party sent to Germany, last year, to make apologies for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and is at present secretary of the Chinese Embassy to the coronation of King Edward. Sir Chen's appointment is due, it is said, to his knowledge of the United States and his education on the lines that made Wu Ting Fang a valuable representative of China in the United States. The Cleveland *Leader* speaks of the new minister as follows:

"Liang Chen Tung, the new Chinese minister to the United States, can never take the place which Wu Ting Fang has won in the interest and good-will of the American people. The new minister is too American himself for any such charm of novelty and humor as the bright and busy Wu long since surrounded himself with by his speeches, his interviews, and his unflagging interest in the ways and ideas of the nation to which he was sent as the representative of the oldest and most unchanging civilization of the world. . . . . .

UNCLE SAM: "Good-bye, Wu, don't comb the wavelets out of your queue."
—*The Nashville Banner.*

"But a Chinese graduate of Yale ought to be a notable force for good in the relations of this republic and the ancient empire he will represent. He should speak for the best and most progressive elements of the Chinese nation, and all his influence upon his own people and Government should be on the side of advanced civilization and the most sensible and friendly relations with the Occidental Powers which must inevitably play a great part in shaping the development of the Chinese empire during a critical period of its life.

"The very fact that a man so trained and so long in touch with progressive forces and institutions is sent to Washington to represent the court of Peking ought to be accepted as fresh evidence that the imperial Government of China has set its face toward better things than the outworn institutions and methods of the past, and is determined to make the most of whatever opportunities may be found for making sure of the friendship and help of the great Western Power which has the least selfish and most genuine interest in the progress and good fortune of the Chinese empire as an independent state.

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LIANG CHEN TUNG.
From *Harper's Weekly*, July 26, 1902.

"The new minister of China will be himself a very hopeful sign of the times for his country. Wu Ting Fang has been an excellent representative of the best elements in the national life of China, but his successor should be still more helpful to his Government and his people."

THE LAST OF THE "BONANZA KINGS."

THE death of John W. Mackay in London removes a unique and forceful personality from American commercial life. "The rise of Mackay and his associates from poverty to opulence and distinction," observes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is one of the most striking and romantic episodes in the history of the mining regions, and is a notable illustration of the opportunities which American life has for energy, persistence, foresight, and courage." The following account of Mr. Mackay's life-story is taken from the Brooklyn *Times*:

"John W. Mackay's career has been an extraordinary one. Born of thrifty Scotch parents, he early in life drifted to these shores, and after some hard luck and hardships in New York he went West. He became imbued with the California fever, and joined a band of the 'Forty-niners.' Once in that country of golden promise, he began his quest for a fortune, in humble fashion, working with pick and shovel for years, but without the gigantic success that finally came his way. He was, however, plucky, determined, and persevering. A trifle of success came his way time after time, but the money earned in driblets drifted away in experiments for the possession of greater wealth. It was not until 1860, when he was in his thirtieth year, that he left California and made his way into Nevada, then a practically new country. Shortly after his arrival there he became associated with two bright, adventurous spirits, William S. O'Brien and James C. Flood, who were already practical owners of th mine that afterward returned the trio colossal fortunes, the C stock lode.

"For some four or five years these three men of indo pluck and courage worked the Comstock, until finally began to become large and phenomenal. In 1866 Ja threw his fortunes in with the trio, and then w career of the four bonanza kings.

"The history of the development of the g Virginia, the name finally given to the w

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has been told and retold, and reads like fairy lore. It turned out millions of money annually, enriching its owners almost beyond compare. . . . . .

"Mackay, the last of the famous quartet to render up his life, was of abstemious and regular habits, saving of his physical resources, keeping his mind and body sound. His great success was achieved only after hard, persevering work. He was one of the men of the world who will be missed."

The estate left by John W. Mackay is believed to be worth from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. "I don't suppose Mr. Mackay himself knew within $20,000,000 of what he was worth," declares one of his most intimate friends. At the time of his death this great capitalist was president of the Commercial Cable Com-

JOHN W. MACKAY.

pany, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the prospective Pacific Commercial Cable Company, as well as director and shareholder in a score of the most important corporations in the country. His last gigantic financial undertaking was the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Manila, covering a distance of 8,000 miles at a cost of not less than $20,000,000. This task is already well on its way toward completion, and the first section of 2,000 miles, from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, will probably be in working order by November. "Had he lived," declares the New York *Times*, "he would undoubtedly have carried out his cherished plan of girdling the earth by extending telegraphic communication across the Pacific, to include Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippines, and the whole coast of Asia."

Mr. Mackay was a Roman Catholic, and a liberal giver to charities. Attempts were often made to induce him to enter politics, but always without result. Says the Detroit *Free Press:*

"He had no ambitions and few interests outside of business. He was not concerned about teaching others the secret of wealth. Gargantuan schemes for the education of the masses left him cold. He never conceived that he had a mission to scatter libraries over the country, to found universities, or elevate the popular taste in art. He was one of the old-fashioned millionaires; who made all the money he could; invested his profits as shrewdly as he could; gratified the extravagant desires of his family —and pondered over plans for making more money."

TOM L. JOHNSON AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

THE announcement from Cleveland that Mayor Tom L. Johnson is in the field for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and that he will soon make a tour of the West in the interest of his candidacy, is regarded as political news of more than ordinary importance. Few of the Democratic papers seem ready as yet to indorse his candidacy openly, but it is generally conceded that he is likely to prove a most formidable rival to any who may aspire to Democratic leadership. As is pointed out by the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), Mr. Bryan "is a strong friend of Tom Johnson, and has visited him at his home in Cleveland." It has even been said that Mr. Bryan would be willing to cast his mantle on the shoulders of the Ohio mayor. "There is no doubt," continues the same paper, "that he would prefer Johnson to one of the class of Democrats he designates as 'reorganizers.'" The Jefferson City (Mo.) *Democrat* (Dem.) is enthusiastic in its support of Mayor Johnson's candidacy. It says:

"Tom Johnson has made Cleveland the political storm-center of Ohio. He has turned Mark Hanna's home country from an Egypt of Republicanism into a Democratic stronghold. His work has been seen and felt in every part of his State, and he has infused new life and strength into the Ohio Democracy of other States which have been attracted by the brilliancy of his strategy, the wisdom of his policy, the soundness of his principles, and the superhuman force of his example.

"Tom Johnson is a clean-souled gentleman. His political record is clear. His Democracy is spotless and without a flaw. He worked and voted for Bryan in both campaigns. He is one of the first among the so-called 'Bryan Democrats' to-day, and he is probably the foremost free-trader in all the world. He will tell you where he stands on every question, and he will tell you why.

"No one, of course, can tell what the future will bring forth. We may judge of it only by the present, in the light of the past. But it would seem that the present trend of events can have but one ending, and that is this: Anti-privilege will be the battle-cry of the next campaign. For that kind of a platform Johnson is the logical and the inevitable candidate. In the great fight for the people's rights there is no keener lance than his, and the mighty hosts he loves to serve could do far worse than give this stainless paladin the place of honor in the new crusade."

"If Eastern Democrats think Tom Johnson is untrained, or slow at running," remarks the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), "they have a great awakening coming to them. He is the cleverest advertiser among modern politicians, and advertising is the foundation of success, in politics as in everything else." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"It would be strange if Mr. Johnson were not acceptable to all the Bryan Democrats who can bring themselves to consider any other leader. He is more the natural successor of Bryan than any other possible candidate, taking into account the progress of events and the shifting of issues. . . . Naturally Mr. Johnson will not be acceptable to the Cleveland Democracy, tho the part of it that wants office most may accept him with a grimace, as it accepted even Bryan. But none of this section of the party will accept him in the sense of striving for his election. The two wings of the Democratic party divide functions impartially. The Bryan wing can always control the nominating conventions; but it never can get its nominees elected. The Cleveland wing never really can control the nominating convention, tho it sometimes half beguiles and half browbeats the other section into giving it the nomination.

"Then there is a chance of election, because the really strong men of the party will work for it. Johnson has something in common with many of the academic Cleveland Democrats; but he is nearly as odious to the practical men who carry elections as Bryan himself. So that his probable fate, should his development as a Presidential nominee be ever so rapid and extensive, would be nomination by the Bryan majority with a great hur-

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WHITELAW REID: "Don't get nervous, John. He won't pull it clear off."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE BIGGEST THING ON EARTH.

GREAT CONQUERORS OF THE PAST: "Why didn't we go into business instead of war? He makes us look like three lead dimes!"
—*The New York American and Journal.*

J. P. MORGAN AND THE CARTOONIST.

rah, and ignominious defeat because the rational and powerful Cleveland minority would have none of him.

"The Democratic party seems to be in the curious position of being unable to elect any candidate for President who is not the choice of an insignificant minority of its whole body and cordially hated by all the rest. Either Cleveland or Olney, whom most good Democrats detest, and whom no convention would nominate, probably would get more votes in an election than either Bryan or Johnson, whom most Democrats idolize and one of whom the next national convention would nominate in a minute if it dared."

The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) takes the view that "the trend of Democracy just now is toward reorganization and rehabilitation," and that the policy of Mr. Bryan and his fellow-radicals is likely to be completely repudiated. "While Johnson is not a free-silverite," it says, "his ideas run too closely with those of Mr. Bryan upon the subjects of engaging interest likely to be transformed into political issues to permit at this time serious consideration of him as a Presidential probability." The comment of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) is brief and pungent: "Tom Johnson is out for the Democratic nomination for President. How much he is out will be disclosed later."

THE RAILWAY PASS IN VIRGINIA POLITICS.

ONE of the most striking provisions of the new state constitution of Virginia is that which vacates the office of any public servant who accepts free transportation from any common carrier. The first result of this provision has been a formidable batch of resignations, including those of several prominent railway officials who withdraw from important, and in some cases purely honorary, public offices. The Washington *Post*, commenting on what it styles "this encouraging news," declares that while "nobody imagines, of course, that an honorable person can be corrupted by a railway pass," it is evident that the officers who have resigned recognize "the high purpose of the convention," and that they also "approve of the divine principle that a man can not serve two masters." *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), however, takes a very different view of the situation, and tho it hopes for a time when railway corporations shall be relieved, either through legislation or in some other way, from "the ridiculous burden of providing politicians, big and little, with free transportation," it fails to see how the State can derive any gratification from the fact that many competent officials have resigned. We quote further:

"It is clear that their public employment has been merely an avocation, and that whatever privileges in the way of free transportation they have enjoyed have been the usual incidents of their regular vocations. The net result, so far as this widely commented upon item of news goes, is, therefore, that the public has been deprived of the services of men whose experience in the business world justifies the assumption that they can not be replaced without difficulty. If the public would merely see to it that those whom it advances to official station are characterized by an uncompromising integrity which would not permit them to seek or to receive favors accorded on account of their public employment, it would not be necessary, by drastic measures, for the state to deprive itself of the efficient services that can often be best rendered by persons properly entitled to the same favors on account of reasons in no way connected with their official station."

"Let us not hastily conclude that the pass era is over in Virginia," adds the Chicago *Evening Post*: "American officeholders are an ingenious race, and they never surrender. Already, it is said, the principle of the law against passes is evaded by some of the officeholders. They are asking passes for their wives and children! The unmarried have sisters, aunts, cousins, and sweethearts, and to all these classes the provision is believed not to apply *ex proprio vigore*. Even a constitutional convention can not foresee everything."

The Kaiser's Decorations for Americans.—If reports are true, Emperor William proposes to decorate three hundred Americans in return for their share in the entertainment of Prince Henry during the latter's recent visit to the United States. "There is nothing mean about the Kaiser," declares the Philadelphia *Times*. If there is any objection to government officials accepting the compliment, the same paper continues, "the objection will not apply to the railroad men and others who gave Prince Henry a royal time." The Detroit *Journal*, however, believes that "aside from the price of the metal, the medals would be valueless to us," for, "from what we understand of

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the design, the medals are too large to use as shirt-studs, scarf-pins, or watch-fobs, and too small and inconspicuous to make any showing on the dresser with the cotillion favors, dance programs, souvenirs, and pictures of contemporary stage beauties." "We do not have any 'open-hospitality' handicaps," it continues, so "we can not be 'decorated' merely for being gentlemen, and retain our Americanism and self-respect." The Kansas City *Star* says:

"These decorations will be prized for two reasons—because they will prove that the proud possessor once met a prince, and because they will seem to indicate, besides, that the owner is on some sort of terms of intimacy with an emperor. Of course those who secure the bits of ribbon and metal will repudiate any such feeling indignantly. They will swear that they value the decoration simply as a courteous recognition of their politeness toward the representative of a foreign Government. And the odd thing about it is that they will really persuade themselves that they are telling the truth. The Kaiser gives away from 5,000 to 8,000 such decorations to substantial German citizens every year. The recipients are invited to the palace, are treated with all possible consideration, and their names are printed in the newspapers. By this simple process the Kaiser gains from 5,000 to 8,000 personal adherents annually. He shrewdly suspects that human nature is much the same in America as in Germany. The distribution of honors at home makes him friends; there is no reason why he should not use the same means to promote a kindly feeling toward Germany in the United States.

"Of course, according to American notions, there is no reason why a man who helped Prince Henry 'have the time of his life' in the United States should have the Prussian Red Eagle for his courtesy. The Prince was cordially treated here because he was a semi-official representative of a friendly nation. But doesn't it imply just a little assumption of superiority—just a little of the divine-right notion—for the Kaiser to bestow decorations right and left on the men who entertained his brother? Doesn't it carry an unpleasant suggestion of the great feudal lord throwing gold pieces to the peasants who helped him mount his horse? In fact, doesn't it imply that the gallant 300 who rode with the Prince and dined with him and looked after his sleeping-car and made his bed and cooked his meals—doesn't it imply that the gallant 300 love a lord?"

GREAT BRITAIN'S joy over the recovery of King Edward does not extend to the point of reducing rents in Ireland.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

EX-CHIEF DEVERY AS THE "MR. DOOLEY" OF NEW YORK POLITICS.

A DULL political season in New York is being considerably enlivened by the energetic and picturesque campaign for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth Assembly District which is being waged by former Chief of Police William S. Devery. "Devery is the liveliest talker who was ever prominent in the police force," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "and his 'Four Corners' epigrams do much to promote the gaiety of New Yorkers this summer. He is a sort of Dooley satirist of the West Side pump." Mr. Devery hopes to ride into power over the bodies of Mr. Goodwin, the present Tammany leader, and Mr. Sheehan, the Greater New York Democracy leader, and his scathing public arraignments of his rivals never fail to win applause from the crowds who gather to hear him. On the occasion of the opening of his new headquarters, in the neighborhood of the historic "pump," which has become one of the landmarks of the district, Mr. Devery said, in part:

"I never done a wrong act in the district or outer it. It is well known that there man Goodwin is a man without a word. He never done no one no good. He has broke his word not only to men of standing, but to men in every walk of life. It seems to be hereditary with him. We as Democrats ain't agoin' to follow him no farther. We are in this fight to a finish. By the end o' the primaries in September, we will have Mister Goodwin and his lootenant, Smith, beaten to a standstill. Then we will also hunt the man from Buffalo [Sheehan].

"Durin' the whole of thirty years in this district the only kind actions I know of Mister Goodwin's doin' are those I aided him in. As for Mister Sheehan, with all the contracts he had, with the Long Island City contracts an' the concourse contract, and the others wherein he could have employed a big number of men in this very district, he didn't do it. Those clean, loyal, brave-hearted young men who helped him to victory are sittin' round the Pequod Club, waitin' for their handout to come, which it never will. He's had carts and laborers and subway and street work to do, and he could have placed many laborers and many men as watchmen of street openings. Has he ever gave employment to anybody of the Ninth Assembly District? I say no. No. Every man Sheehan ever got a job for was an Eyetalian without exception."

"Compared with this," comments the Chicago *Tribune*, "Pro-

TRUSTY THE CRACKSMAN.

MASTER OF THE HOUSE: "And they told me that animal would make a good watch-dog!" —*The New York American and Journal.*

THE PRESIDENT MAKES HIS ATTACK UPON FORT TRUSTS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF MR. KNOX AND THE TRUSTS.

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Richmond Pierceson Hobson appears on the scene where the Berthaemclay club is holding its afternoon reading. (News item.)
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

NOT DOING THE HOBSON ACT.

AUNTY: "If I should fall in, would you rescue me, Grover?"
GROVER: "I wouldn't take any chances on it, if I were you."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE HOBSON INCIDENT IN CARTOON.

fessor Ely's conception of municipal administration as a science seems feeble and bloodless"; and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* adds: "Evidently Mr. Devery is a politician of depth, and the New York papers don't know it." We quote from another of his speeches:

"This is no time for feather dusters. There was that man Shepherd. He had a good chance, but he beat himself. Yes, he beat himself. He went around this town with a feather duster, hitting away at me and a lot of other folks. So he was beat, and he might have known that he would be That was no time for feather dusters. But he went up against Jerome and Goff and Roosevelt, and they were firing cannons and guns and things like that. I can admire a man like them who goes out with a gun. Now, I've been trying to get harmony in this district, but these fellows won't have it—they just refuse to have it. I've done the best that I can, and it's their fault if we can't have harmony. But now I will be here every evening to see how things are going. I'm sorry that they didn't want harmony. . . . . .

"I'm a live one, and I'll beat Goodwin out of his boots. I'll show these tin-horn sports in this district what I'm made of.

"Now just look at it. Goodwin was leader when Tammany was in power. Sheehan helped the reformers, and they're in, ain't they? Well, what has this district got? Where is our wreak-creation pier? Where is our free bath? Where is our public park? We ain't got 'em. When I get to runnin' this district, I'll get 'em. I ain't goin' to sit down when I get to be leader an' play whist or Dom Pedro. Politicians ought to be out lookin' after the people, whether they're poor or rich. . . . . .

"I am here as an amateur politician with you young men. When I am through bein' leader here I want to see some one of you young fellers in my place. Some bright active young man what knows the district and the people into it. We don't want no college-bred men in politics in this district; the district ain't fitted for 'em. We want a man who can go down to the biscuit factory and places like that and give the voters and citizens intelligent talk which they can understand. That's what this district wants. Stop foolin', now, you young fellers and get down, as I say, and put your shoulders to the wheel and put these people outer business. Quit sittin' in the gutter or against a stack of lumber as you have to in this district, sparkin' your girl, and get out an' hustle. Get busy.

"And now I want to say that if any of you are dry there's plenty to drink downstairs, and you are all welcome. Everybody have a drink."

Mr. Devery does more than talk, however. He dispenses free fireworks, free ice, free coal, free medical service, and, on all occasions, free drinks. In his most generous moods he flings broadcast largesses of small change. Says the Baltimore *American:*

"He does not stop at this. He settles grocery and provision bills for the needy, and organizes excursions to give them an occasional draft of fresh air and pleasure. He goes to restaurants and has discharged waiters reinstated with increased privileges. Of course, he uses a certain amount of discretion in the distribution of his fortune. Otherwise, even the wealth of an ex-chief of police could not stand the strain. He prefers the spectacular method, which advertises while simply punctuating the more solid features of his compaign.

"Devery has thus far displayed a considerable amount of shrewdness in both speech and action, suggesting how it might be possible for a police officer on a moderate salary to amass an enormous fortune. Discreet silence, intertwined with occasional lapses into judicious speech, and a square division of the spoils have often achieved remarkable results. Devery abuses where he thinks it will do the most good, even taking a sly crack now and then at his old friend Croker. It must not be assumed, however, that he is hostile to the ex-boss. The latter has given notice of a visit to this country during the summer, and the two may be quite as closely connected as of yore."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KING EDWARD is nearly ready to consider his doctors' bills.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE open summer-car will never be an entire success until every seat is an end one.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHAT Mr. Roosevelt wants is more publicity for the trusts and less for a President on his vacation.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MINISTER WU'S Americanization is more complete than was thought. He is going to write a book.—*The Baltimore American.*

M. SANTOS-DUMONT is testing his air-ship in New Jersey, the best place on earth for inflating things.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MONT PELEE keeps on throwing mud just the same as if an election were in progress in Martinique.—*The Florida Times-Union.*

THE war in the Philippines has cost the United States over $170,000,000 thus far. But think of the glory!—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

UNFORTUNATELY, it is the population of the Isthmus, not the Isthmus itself, that is being rent by internal strife.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT may be that the Czar has inaugurated his move against the trusts because Mr. Morgan did not come to see him first.—*The Baltimore American.*

KING ALFONSO wants to have it distinctly understood that some of the children are going to be heard as well as seen.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AN AMERICAN RAID ON ENGLISH RARE BOOKS.

"CAN nothing be done to stem the continuous and wholesale exportations of rare, early printed, and other books and illuminated manuscripts to the United States?" This aspect of the "American invasion" is raised by a writer in the London *Times* (July 7), who regards it as a serious matter. "The drain," he says, "has been going on for over half a century; within recent years it has reached huge proportions; and now we have the mournful privilege of chronicling the most important single transaction which has occurred or, perhaps, is likely to occur in connection with this subject."

This transaction is the sale to an anonymous American gentleman of a library collected for the most part by the late William Morris. The library as it now stands comprises only about 700 articles, but "every one of these is of the highest interest and value."

While this is regarded as an irreparable loss for England, the writer takes some consolation in the fact that the collection goes into American hands. He writes:

"The formation of another such collection scarcely comes within the range of the possible, even granted half a century and an unlimited amount of money to attempt such a task. It is therefore for these and for other reasons little short of a public calamity for the collection to pass out of the country; but unfortunately in these matters there is no such element as sentiment—the man with the bigger purse gets the prize. If English collectors will not avail themselves of such unique opportunities, it is at all events comforting to reflect that, as in the present instance, the collection is in the custody of an English-speaking nation."

The Pilot (London) takes a more cheerful view of the case and rejoices that Americans are acquiring rare books. It says (July 12):

"It is as unreasonable as it is undignified to suggest that the transference of a few hundred books to another English-speaking country is in any sense whatever a calamity. We will not dwell on the fact that by far the larger number of the books came originally from abroad, nor even on the commercial aspect of the transaction, tho if it be true that the price at which the collection has changed hands nearly equals the £220,000 paid by Messrs. Rylands for the Spencer books, it is evident that here is at least one branch of British trade in which the profits have proved magnificent. The ground we take is that it is not to the disadvantage of England that our American cousins should share as many as possible of our hobbies and amusements, and, if this be so, that it is at once shortsighted and unmannerly to raise an outcry because they are beginning to compete for our playthings. If any one contends that these books and manuscripts are more than playthings the case is still stronger. At every American college and university the study of the English language and literature is pursued with a zeal here bestowed principally on Greek and Latin. That this is so is one of the principal causes of the success with which literary English has preserved its purity in America, despite the enormous influx of German and other foreign immigrants. But it is notorious that American professors are hampered in their work by the lack of original texts and editions, which they have to come over to England to study. Thus that duplicate copies of such texts should be available for their use at home should be a matter of congratulation to every one who values the English language."

The Filot sees mutual advantages from such exchanges of rare books:

"The interchange of new books between England and America is yearly increasing, and there is an honorable rivalry between English and American publishers in all matters of printing and binding. The books of the one country influence those of the other, and, if the specimens of types and illustrations in which Morris delighted help to improve American books, they will improve English books also. So far as these specimens are of native English workmanship, as in the case of some of the finest twelfth- and thirteenth-century manuscripts, it is extraordinary that we should be otherwise than proud that some samples of this fine work should be available for study outside England. Until about twenty years ago America was almost destitute of such treasures. England is richer in them than any other country in the world, and is still importing freely from France, Italy, and Germany. We can not regard it as a misfortune, far less as a 'national calamity,' that Americans are beginning to buy from us what we are buying from other nations. A fair field and no favor is an excellent motto, even for bibliophiles."

The Hartford *Times* (July 17) says that the complaint, if one is to be made, should not be because the collector is American, but against the private ownership of collections that should be public:

"There are a few works of art, or collections, that of right should be the property of the whole world. There are others that should at least be kept in great centers, and there be at the service of all who understand and can use them, and as a general principle it is safe to say that in every case in which distinguished works of talent are owned the ownership should be understood to carry with it a responsibility for making them in some way and to some degree of service to those who do not own them, but have the capacity to understand them and enjoy them. Many owners have this feeling. More do not, and most of the men who have bought without understanding and merely because they have money and know the money value of their possessions, belong with those who most rigorously exclude all but their personal acquaintances from the enjoyment of the articles they have collected."

THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S.

THE sound of the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice (July 14), was heard around the world, and the subscriptions for its restoration—the cost of which is estimated at $500,000—come from many countries. The famous tower and the accident to it are described in *Town and Country* (New York, July 19) as follows:

"For a thousand years the great, graceful bell tower of St. Mark has stood, one of the most glorious art treasures of Italy. And the many Americans who have wandered about the great Piazza San Marco, who have fed the pigeons within its shadow, or looked up at it from Florian's are startled and grieved to learn that it has suddenly and almost without warning toppled over into the square, a hopeless mass of débris. On Monday of this week a great crack which had appeared two days before suddenly widened. There was a sudden tremble,—then the great belfry, three hundred feet high, turned and bent, pitched forward, and with a noise of thunder fell between the church and the royal palace. Fortunately, police had been watching it, and none had been allowed in it since the crack appeared, and so there was no loss of life, and by an extraordinary good fortune its surrounding buildings were scarcely harmed.

"Beside it stood the Byzantine Church of San Marco with its blue domes and its mosaic and marble façade and its columns of semi-precious stones. On its opposite side was the royal palace, and near it are the most historic and beautiful buildings of Venice, the Doge's Palace, with its Bridge of Sighs connecting it with the prison; the two columns of the Lion of St. Mark and St. Theodore, and the ancient clock tower just across the square. The Campanile was of brick, rose to a height of 325 feet, and was 42 feet square. It was founded about 900 by Doge Pietro Tribuno, but not finished until 1131. The upper part was an open lantern, with a pyramidal roof added in the sixteenth century. On the apex stood a fine colossal figure of an angel formed of plates of gilt bronze on a wooden cone, this being fifteenth-century work. . . . . .

"The Campanile was begun by the Doge Pietro Tribuno in the year 888. In 1329 it was restored; nearly a century later it was provided with its stone top, and in 1517 the figure of the angel was placed at the summit. At the foot was the Loggia, built in 1540 as a meeting-place for the nobles of Venice. It was

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adorned with reliefs, and had bronze statues of Minerva, Apollo, Mercury, and a God of Peace, all by Sansovino. The bronze doors of the vestibule were regarded as masterpieces. The Loggia was not long used for its original purpose. There was no staircase in the tower, the ascent being made by a winding, inclined plane of thirty-eight bends, and it is said that when Napoleon I. was in Venice he rode his horse to the top."

Some disposition appears on the part of the press to blame the Venetian authorities for the accident and to charge neglect upon

Photo. by Detroit Photographic Company.

THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S.

them. A more general opinion is that expressed by the Philadelphia *Press* (July 15):

"To those familiar with the condition of the group of buildings on the square of St. Mark's the wonder must be that they have not earlier fallen. Since the examination over twenty years ago of the foundations of St. Mark's and the ducal palace it has been known that these great buildings rest on a site of mere mud. Piles were driven ten centuries ago, but medieval builders, who understood well enough the poise and counterpoise of arch and vault, were but little acquainted with the resistance of foundations or the result of piling great masses of pier and wall on a dubious base."

The Tribune (New York, July 15) comments editorially upon the artistic excellence of the Campanile as follows:

"Artistically the Campanile was a noble structure, as finely proportioned a piece of architecture as Venice ever had to show. Bronze statues of Peace, Apollo, Mercury, and Pallas adorned it, and it possessed some handsome eighteenth-century doors, also in bronze. But beautiful as this historic building was in itself, it gained enormously in effect through its position in the famous Piazza, where it formed, with the cathedral, Doges' palace, library, clock tower, and arcade, a group which both as to form and color was incomparable for a blending of monumental dignity and almost fantastic picturesqueness. The exquisitely graceful tho severe lines of the tower, the simplicity of its surfaces, and the sobriety of its colors were all in the happiest contrast to its environment. It accented in just the right way the sumptuous background provided by the cathedral, with its domes and arches, and so majestic was it in its soaring grace that it enhanced the grandeur of the scene in which it figured."

In the world-wide interest called forth by the disaster *The Evening Post* (New York) sees a new indication of human brotherhood. It says (July 17):

"One touch of art makes the whole world kin—such might seem the new version of the proverb, in view of the world-wide regret expressed at the ruin of one of the architectural monuments of Venice. World-possessions, such artistic wonders and triumphs have become. Travel and reading and study have given thousands all over the earth a sense almost of ownership in the Campanile of St. Mark's; so that it is no fantastic sentiment which leads the mayor of New York to telegraph sympathy to the mayor of Venice. The loss of the Italian city is also that of the American city. All that is written of the plans for the restoration of the Campanile will be read with interest the world over. No miracle of art any longer liveth to itself or dieth to itself. Imagine the thrill of horror which would run through civilized nations if word came that the Louvre had been burned, or the Prado Museum, with all its priceless art treasures. In such sympathies we see a new sign and test of the strengthening brotherhood of man."

JULES VERNE'S LITERARY PREDICTION.

FIFTY or one hundred years hence, says Jules Verne, the novel, whether romantic, realistic, or psychological, will have disappeared, at least in book form. It will have become unnecessary, for its place will have been taken by the newspaper, "which has already taken such a grip of the lives of the progressive nations." He includes in his prophecy his own style of novel, "the fantastic novel," as he calls it, which is in his opinion "on its last legs." M. Verne gives expression to his views in the form of an interview in the London *Daily Mail*. He says:

"They [the novels] will all disappear. They are not necessary, and even now their merit and their interest are fast declining. As historic records, the world will file its newspapers. Newspaper writers have learned to color every-day events so well that to read them will give posterity a truer picture than the historic or descriptive novel could do, and as for the novel psychological, that will soon cease to be, and will die of inanition in your own lifetime.

"I am second to no living man in my admiration of the greatest psychologist the world has ever known—Guy de Maupassant—and he, like all true geniuses, foresaw the trend of human ideas and needs, and wrote his stories in the smallest possible compass. Each one of De Maupassant's soul studies is a concentrated lozenge of psychology. The De Maupassants who will delight the world in years to come will do so in the newspapers of the day, and not in volumes, and they will, as you newspaper men express it, crystallize the psychology of the world in which they live by 'writing up' the day-to-day events. The real psychology of life is in its news, and more truth—truth with a big T—can be gathered from the police-court story, the railway accident, from the every-day doings of the crowd, and from the battles of the future, than can be obtained if an attempt is made to clothe the psychological moral in a garb of fiction."

The London *Spectator* (July 5) comments at length upon this prophecy, taking issue with M. Verne and pointing out some reasons why this forecast is unlikely to be realized, as follows:

"We believe this prophecy to be founded on an utterly wrong conception; and indeed, if analogy counts for anything, M. Verne by analogy can be proved wrong. M. Verne, in writing of the future and the possibilities of the motor-car, the air-ship, and the submarine, saw certain tendencies at work. He saw improvements being made in machinery, new discoveries being made every day, new methods of applying and making use of

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natural forces—in fact, he saw the development of the power of man's brains and hands. That development was proceeding on certain lines toward a certain end. M. Verne noticed the lines, decided that some day the end would be reached, dipped forward a few years into the future, and wrote stories on the supposition that the end actually had been reached. His prophecies came true because he was careful to notice in which direction the tendency he was observing ran. Has he formed an equally correct view of the tendency of the taste of 'the reading public'? That can be answered best by considering what would be likely to be happening to-day if the public cared less about a good long story than it cared fifty years ago. Not, that is, by asking whether it cares about newspapers more, but by asking whether it cares about novels less. Unquestionably it does not care about novels less. When 'Waverley' was published, how many other novels appeared in the year? If the yearly output of novels were less to-day than when Scott began to write, then there would be some force in the contention that the world had turned away after writers of newspaper paragraphs. But the output to-day is enormously greater. The number of novels published in England and in America during a season not only does not stand at the same figure year by year, but is still increasing, until it is difficult to see how and where it will stop. For a really successful novel to sell by the hundred thousand in the United States is nothing prodigious; while as for the less successful novels, they may be of indifferent, or even bad, workmanship, and it may be hard to understand why any one should want to read them—but the point is that people do buy them, and do read them, and ask for more of the same kind. Where does M. Jules Verne see the smallest indication that the taste in the popular mind for newspaper paragraphs—which it is impossible to deny exists — is ousting a taste for 'a good long read'? Why should not the two tastes exist together? To suggest that they can not is as logical as to claim that because a person likes olives, he can not therefore eat roast beef."

JULES VERNE.

The *Spectator* also thinks that M. Verne's prediction is not based on a good understanding of the true function of the novel. It says further:

"Many people like to see the daily news in a 'nutshell.' They find it difficult to keep in touch with what is happening day by day if they have to search for it through many columns of print, and they like to have it placed before them so that by a glance they can see exactly what they want to know. But that does not prevent them from wanting something else. The novel can never be displaced by the newspaper paragraph, simply because the newspaper paragraph can not fulfil the novel's function. The newspaper paragraph takes its reader about among his fellow-creatures. It widens and emphasizes his daily contact with others. Therefore—eventually—it tires him. It is just as tiring to meet a large number of living persons, and to be told their stories, in a newspaper as it is in real life. It is interesting at first, or for a short time now and then, to meet people and to hear their experiences, but nobody wants to do it every day and all day long. That is where the functions of the novel differ from those of the newspaper. The newspaper increases the business of every-day life; the novel is an anodyne. The one draws the reader's attention to his existence; the other takes him out of it, and the further it takes him, the more rested and refreshed he returns to his ordinary business."

IS THE PUBLISHER TO BE RUINED BY BOOK-LENDING?

THE comprehensive scheme now under process of development, whereby one "puts a nickel in the slot" and draws out one of the books of the day, is already responsible, Mr. T. H. Ewing thinks, for a striking reverse to the American publishing business, and if it reaches the proportions designed by its promoters, will become responsible for the virtual ruin of the book-selling and publishing business. Mr. Ewing writes in *The Publisher's Weekly* (July 12), and states that the representatives of several prominent publishing houses tell him that the sale of books in the last few months "has fallen very much below expectations." As to the reason assigned, he says:

"One explanation is given everywhere for this state of affairs, and that is the sudden growth of a cheap and convenient system of book-lending which, as at present considered by thousands of people, makes the purchase of books unnecessary. Moreover, this popular system of book-lending is now only in the beginning of its proposed ascendency. The aim and the expectation of its promoters is that it shall spread over the entire country, and include among its constituents practically all of the book-reading public. The announced intention is to reach by its service at least half a million people. If the publishing and book-selling trade is already beginning to feel the injury which this system is working, what will the result be when the great aim of the managers of this circulating library is even in a considerable measure achieved?

"A little consideration of the effect which this system is having and will have upon the trade will startle those who have not thus far given it any special thought. An individual reader sees a certain book widely advertised and reviewed and hears it favorably spoken of by friends. He wonders if it is not just the book he would like to read, and he goes into a book-store where the book is displayed and examines it. He decides that he would like to read the book, but, instead of buying it, he leaves it on the counter, goes out of the store and around to some nickel-in-the-slot station, pays a few cents, and carries the book home with him. Then, after reading it, he returns it for a hundred and one other persons to borrow in the same way. A prominent bookseller on Fifth Avenue is complaining bitterly that his business is almost ruined by such procedure."

So much for the effect on the bookseller. The effect on the publisher and author, Mr. Ewing thinks, is equally serious:

"A new novel, we will say, which is not conspicuously before the public, and which the public at large knows very little of, will not be called for by this host of book borrowers, and consequently the buyer of the circulating library will not be at all likely to place an order for any considerable number of copies of this book. Before he can be induced to buy five hundred or a thousand copies, or even two hundred and fifty copies, he must be assured that it will be extensively advertised and in general demand. This means an expenditure of anywhere from three to ten thousand dollars for advertising by the publisher of the book. Then there will be a demand created which will justify the buyer before mentioned in laying in a supply for the various library stations. As the number of stations increases, the number of copies he will need will increase; but five hundred copies, and even in the event of a greatly increased number of stations a thousand copies, will amply supply his requirements. In the mean time, the general sale of the book to the public at large is practically nil, because the readers will not spend $1.08 for a book which they can read for practically nothing. In other words, a sale of five hundred copies to the circulating library will take the place of a sale of ten to twenty thousand copies to the public at large, and the sale of one thousand copies to the circulating library may take the place of a sale of fifty thousand copies, more or less, to the public at large."

The result, we are told, is easy to see; the publisher's profits will stop, the bookseller's profits will stop, the author's royalty will vanish, and all, including, finally, even the circulating library itself, "will go to the everlasting bow-wows."

Mr. Ewing also endeavors to arouse alarm over the possibili-

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ties of contagion from books circulated in this way, the moral of his article being that "the only safe way is for book-lovers to purchase and keep their own books."

THAT "CRIBBING" CASE AGAIN.

THE "cribbing" by a large number of Andover Academy students in the entrance examinations for Princeton this year has found no apologists anywhere, least of all in the Academy itself. But the question whether the Academy or University authorities are the more to blame for the occurrence, or whether blame attaches to anybody but the students themselves, has been raised. In defense of the Academy, the vice-principal, A. E. Stearns, issues a statement embodying these points:

Of the thirty-one boys who took the examinations, only four had been certified by the Academy authorities as fit for them, and these all passed with credit. But according to the methods pursued by Princeton in her examinations, any boy, of whatever class, who wishes to make the trial, can do so, and, according to Vice-Principal Stearns, this is a "tremendous temptation" to many boys. "Complaints against this system have been constantly made by Andover," and a year ago some of the boys who were positively forbidden by the Academy to take examinations received permission later to do so from the Princeton registrar by telegraph. The examination that year is termed a "veritable farce," many of the boys belonging to the lower classes and representing the weakest element of the school. This year the same kind of conditions prevailed. Vice-Principal Stearns actually sent four boys from the room after the examinations had commenced, because of their flagrant unfitness, but all these were included in the Princeton reports. The Princeton instructor who conducted the examination was warned twice of the character of the candidates and of the temptation to which they were exposed by reason of the crowding, and this was all that the vice-principal could do, "as the Academy had no official connection with it [the examination] except in providing a room." Those who were guilty of the cribbing, it is stated, will not be allowed to return to the school.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* derives some consolation from its belief that the schools of the South are not as bad as those of the North in the matter of cribbing. It says:

"We wonder are we right in thinking that the schools and colleges of the Southern States are, in this respect, somewhat superior to the schools and colleges at the North? Here, at least, the schoolboy and college student have not yet learned that to 'crib' in an examination is a 'smart' or 'shrewd' or 'cooney' thing to do. 'The thing that impresses me among the men I've met at the North,' once said a Southern student to the professor of a New England college, 'is that they find it so easy here to take lightly things that are serious and to take seriously things that are light. They think it a huge joke to "crib" through an examination. They regard it as quite a solemnity to relate to their fellows their religious experiences.' The Southern student had fresh in mind certain students who were as eloquent in prayer-meetings as they were skilful in cribbing. 'You have touched the rotten spots in Yankee character,' said the professor of this New England college. 'Cooniness and hypocrisy.' 'No; not hypocrisy,' protested the Southerner. 'These men are absolutely sincere at the prayer-meeting; there their character asserts itself. They are exceedingly skilful "cribbers" in examinations; there their ability comes into play.'"

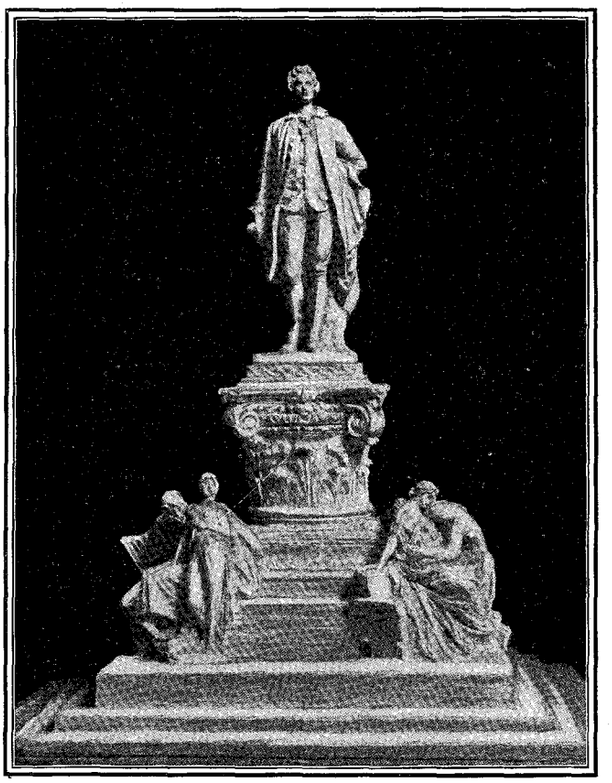
The Sun (New York) by way of retort remarks:

"We know nothing about cribbing in Southern schools and colleges. In Northern colleges it is almost dead or dying, lingering only in the foolish devices of the lazy rather than the dull. We don't believe that it ever was regarded as 'smart' or 'shrewd.' Like a 'pony'—are 'ponies' never ridden in the Southland?'—it is regarded as a means of the idler toward an end. Probably it will not become absolutely obsolete like the President's freshman, the Patron at Harvard, the custom of birching offending undergraduates publicly. Something of thoughtlessness, foolishness, and narrowness may be pardoned in boys, since even not all men can be as sage and good and centuries old as the berators of 'cribbing' seem to be. Thanks to New Orleans for the imaginary conversation. The New England professor who said 'cooniness' was never a Yankee."

EMPEROR WILLIAM MAKES ANOTHER GIFT.

THE Emperor of Germany is dealing out statues of great Germans with a lavish hand. In addition to his proffer of Frederick the Great to the American capital, he has ordered Professor Eberlein to execute a statue of Goethe for the capital of Italy. The unveiling will take place in the spring of 1904. The *Gartenlaube* (Berlin) says:

"Rome was for Goethe from his youth up a place of inward longing, and after he had trod the earth of the Eternal City in



THE GOETHE MONUMENT FOR ROME.

1786 and had wandered among the ruins of the ancient center of civilization, Italy became to our poet a second home. Now, according to the beautiful idea of the Emperor, shall a marble monument be erected to Goethe in the city of Rome. The place selected for it is at the entrance to the beautiful grounds of Monte Pincio. Eberlein's model for this monument shows a pedestal consisting of two old Roman temple fragments, the upper portion of which represents the rich capital of a Corinthian column. In the foreground two groups are presented: Mignon with the old harper as the personification of lyrical poetry, and Iphigenia and Orestes as the personification of the drama. At the back, the poet's deep world of thought is illustrated by the figure of Faust brooding over an open folio, while Mephistopheles is whispering to him his torturing words of doubt. High above, however, stands the splendid figure of Wolfgang Goethe permeated with that charm which, according to Wieland, captivated young and old. The picturesque clothing, the graceful pose, and, above all, the noble head surrounded by flowing locks, and with the great inspired eyes constitute an unusually attractive picture of the prince of German poets.

"The block for this monument has been selected by Professor Eberlein himself from a wall of rock 3,600 feet above the city of Carrara, and is one of the largest ever taken from these quarries. The whole monument will be made from the one block."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ARE YELLOW JOURNALS AS BAD AS THEY ARE PAINTED?

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT confesses that he has been a "yellow journalist"—he was not long ago editor of *The Morning Journal* (New York). He thinks that less vituperation and more light on the yellow journal is desirable, and undertakes to shed a few rays upon it in the columns of *The Criterion* (July). It is by no means a new institution, as he shows. *The Herald* (New York) was "yellow" from the beginning, and as early as 1835 (May 29) it informed its contemporaries seeking an exchange as follows:

"Editors must furnish their columns with something original and good to get an exchange with *The Herald*. A droll story, a wonderful accident, a tale of the mountains or rivers, a prodigious growth, a horrible murder, a curious marriage, or such like tit-bits."

Other journals of long ago, equally yellow, were the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Chicago *Times*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and with them the sensational paper of to-day does not compete in the matter of reporting crimes and scandals, nor with *The Herald* in its special enterprises, such as the despatch of Stanley in search of Livingstone, the *Jeannette* in search of the North Pole, and the contribution of $100,000 to the Irish Famine Fund. The essence of "yellowness" in journalism, says Mr. Moffett, is vulgarity—"the vulgarity of the rich pork packer whose family displays its diamonds at the breakfast-table." The vulgarity, however, is not because taste and refinement are lacking in those who make these newspapers; it is deliberate, done to suit a heterogeneous constituency:

"Yellow journalists, as a rule, do not eat their own dishes. They have deliberately adopted the theory that the bass-drum and the megaphone are the best means of drawing a crowd, and they have the figures of circulation to prove it. A stump-speaker addressing ten thousand people in the open air must adopt very different methods from those that would be effective at a meeting of Sorosis. Delicate allusions, softly modulated intonations, artfully discriminated shades of meaning, would be lost. It would be a waste of time to hold up a Meissonier for the critical admiration of such an audience. There must be something that the whole crowd, to its remotest outskirts, can see at once. The effects desired must be produced with a whitewash brush. . . . . .

"It has been found by experience that the big headlines and pictures do bring circulation, and that, in this respect, nothing can take their place. Moreover, they not only attract readers but actually create them. The yellow journals in New York have a larger circulation than all the other papers in the city combined. But they have not gained it at the expense of those other papers. The conservative press has more readers than it ever had before, and probably quite as many as it would have had if yellow journalism had never been heard of. The yellow journals have simply formed their own constituencies by making newspaper readers out of hundreds of thousands of people who formerly never had the newspaper habit at all. Of course, they have other readers, too, but it was for these that their peculiar methods were devised.

"It is well to keep carefully in mind the distinction between the glaring violations of taste, of which the yellow journal is systematically and intentionally guilty, and the immorality of which it is often, but most unjustly, accused. There are conservative papers of the highest standing which habitually print details of scandals that would never be admitted into a yellow journal. But the huge headlines and pictures in the yellow journal convey to the superficial reader the impression that it is exploiting the scandal, while the artfully suggestive story of the conservative paper passes him unnoticed."

The people believe that the yellow journal is honest, and Mr. Moffett says that "on the whole this belief is well founded." They "come as near to being financially incorruptible as any other papers in America, if not in the world." The influences even of the largest advertisers on the yellow journals we are assured could not change the general policy of the paper, and "this is more than could be said for many of the papers that profess to hold the yellow journal in abhorrence."

Mr. Moffett concludes with a consideration of the question whether the yellow journal could be improved without impairing its scope and influence:

"Many good people, looking with envy upon the power of reaching the masses given to the yellow journals by their enormous circulation, ask themselves whether it is not possible to produce a paper that shall have the popularity of the yellow journal without its faults. I believe that such a thing is possible, but not on the lines which the respectable thinkers have generally been inclined to follow. You can not print a paper with small headlines and no pictures, have it speak respectfully of the Northern Securities merger and severely of the arrogance of labor-unions, and expect to circulate it largely on the East Side because it sells for a cent. Your respectable paper, if it is to reach the masses, must be yellow in so far as yellowness is not disreputable. It must not be afraid of big headlines or pictures, altho both might advantageously be toned down somewhat, as even the original yellow papers are discovering. You must not lay too much stress on delicate taste. You must not be afraid to shout instead of speaking in gentlemanly undertones. You must not hesitate to criticize corporations and millionaires when they do things opposed to the public interests. When there is a strike, you must not instantly assume that the strikers are wrong and summon the governor to call out the militia. What you may do in the way of improvement is to refrain from printing a story until you know it is true, to make accuracy instead of record-breaking celerity the supreme requirement in your news-room, to give somewhat less prominence to the darker and more to the brighter side of life, and to refrain from dragging family skeletons into light unless there is some public reason for the exposure.

"These things will not impair the popularity of your paper, and if, with them all, you could convince the masses that you were honestly concerned about their interests, you might manage to make the reformed yellow journal pay its way—the only test of genuine success."

NOTES.

WU TING FANG, until recently China's minister to the United States, announces his intention to write a book on America to be called "The Wonderful Nation."

A UNIFORM and absolutely complete edition of the works of John Ruskin, in thirty volumes, will be published in the near future in London under the editorship of E. T. Cook.

BOOTH TARKINGTON is not the only American novelist with political ambitions. Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis," now announces his candidacy for the New Hampshire legislature for 1903.

THE contract for the mural decorations for the new Pennsylvania state capitol building have been awarded to Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, and for the sculptures to George Gray Barnard. The sculptures are to cost $300,000, and the wall decorations $150,000.

"THESE papers," says the London *Daily News* of a volume of Mr. Roosevelt's essays and addresses, "are the most straightforward, incisive profession of loyalty to the ideal of 'the beautiful and the good' to which any ruler of men has given utterance since the heyday of ancient Hellas."

A MONUMENT in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dumas the elder was unveiled July 5 at Villers-Cotterêts, France, on which occasion a company of the Comédie Française acted scenes from Dumas's plays and the Minister of Public Instruction delivered a eulogy.

MUCH interest is being shown in the equipment of the new Germanic museum at Harvard University. The Emperor William's gift is expected to be extraordinarily handsome and complete; and, in addition, Austrian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish scholars are offering their cooperation in the efforts that are being made to make this record of German activities in the arts and sciences the fullest in the world.

THE following is *The Bookman's* July list of six best-selling books for the past month:

1. Dorothy Vernon—Charles Major.
2. The Mississippi Bubble—Emerson Hough.
3. The Hound of the Baskervilles—A. Conan Doyle.
4. The Lady Paramount—Henry Harland.
5. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Alice Caldwell Hegan.
6. The Leopard's Spots—Thomas Dixon, Jr.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MAN'S LANGUAGE TO ANIMALS.

IT is a curious fact that in every language there are certain words that are used only to animals. More than this, special words are often appropriated to particular species. E. A. Matthews, who contributes an article on the subject to *Popular Science News* (July), notes that the dog is almost the only animal for which we have no special call or word of command—perhaps because of his almost human intelligence. Some of the words that we use to animals, Mr. Matthews tells us, are the names by which our ancestors called the animals themselves. He adds:

"Some are Sanscrit, or early Indian words, some are Greek, some Latin, some Teutonic, some Old English words, long since obsolete. Max Müller, in 'Chips from a German Workshop,' says: 'The commands we give to the horse and our call to the cow are the same used by the prehistoric men of our race. In all probability, the Arab calls to his camel in the same words now as in the days of Abraham or Noah.' . . . . . .

"In talking to the horse we find the word ho, or whoa, used alike all over the world. It is supposed to be the interjection *óhe* of the Greeks and Latins, a simple call to attract attention, another form of which was from Sanscrit *yu*, meaning to hold back. *Ho* is Old English for hold, and is still used in that sense in many countries, and is considered to be also the Aryan word stop. The words that guide the reins are different in many languages, because the teamsters do not always guide alike. The Englishman and American say gee and haw, but as in Great Britain the horse must keep to the left, their meanings are reversed. The German says *hott* and *hist*, the Frenchman *hue*, and *dia*, the Spaniard *cho* and *ven'aca*, the Italian *gio* and *veney*, all meaning about the same, but of different origin. But when the farmer's boy says 'cope,' he uses an old Sanscrit word which means come.

"The whistle to the horse is the same in every race and also calls the cows. The child who pets her calf and calls it 'bos,' or 'bossy,' uses the Latin name of its race, almost the same in Greek, but when she says 'co-bos' she uses the Sanscrit verb *gu*, meaning to low as a cow. The milker says *soh* to the cow, which comes from the Sanscrit *sagh* or *sah*, meaning to remain, or keep still.

"The shepherd calls 'ca-day! ca-day!' as he enters the field, and the sheep come, bleating and stumbling, to answer him. This call comes from the Old English *cade*, a lamb, meaning also tame or gentle. It is curious that this call, like many others, is meant for the very young of the flock.

"The primitive name of the hog, in early English at least, is chuck, hence wood-chuck, or wood-hog. This is used in some countries as a hog call, but is not universal. The old-fashioned Western and Southern cry 'Pig-ooy! Pig-ooy!' has no ancient tradition, but is again a call for the young. Pig is a word found in the Teutonic languages, meaning the young of all animals, so when the mother repeats the nursery rime, 'This little pig goes to market,' she means, altho she does not know it, 'this little calf,' or 'this little colt,' just as much as the small member of the pork family. The queer exclamation 'st'boy,' is used all over the world to drive away the hogs.

"The fowl call, 'chick!' 'chick!' is as old as the chicken itself, being the Sanscrit *kuk*, the name of the domestic fowl, clearly imitated from the older verb, *kak*, to crow, or cry, from whence the word cackle. When the little country girl cries 'shoo' to scare away the chickens, she uses the same word as did Penelope, that model of Greek housewives, and she inherited it from her Sanscrit forefathers, who said 'su,' meaning to hurl, or drive.

"We must not omit the old-world and world-wide names given by children to the cat or dog, when they say 'the meow-meow,' and 'bow-wow.' These names were given by the oldest races and continue unchanged to-day. The word puss is said to be an imitation of the spitting of the cat, from the Hebrew phis. Kit is but a variation of the word cat, and the word of command, 'scat,' is a combination of the hist and cat. Some authorities, however, say it is from the Sanscrit skat, meaning, to scatter.

"This is a subject that grows upon one, and it is to be hoped that some Max Müller of the animals will one day tell us more about it. We know that in the pastoral days, when man and his flock lived together, and the camel and ass were counted as children, they understood each other, and had a mutual affection, almost unknown to-day. Yet these dumb creatures share our mortal lot; 'the whole creation travaileth together.' The language that unites us should be full of interest to every human being."

ALCOHOLISM IN CHILDREN.

ONE would think that a chapter with this heading must necessarily be a short one, but unfortunately it is not so, as we learn from an article on "Infantile Alcoholism," contributed to the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* (June 14) by Dr. Roubinovitch. The writer tells us that it is not at all unusual to find children suffering from the effects of alcoholic drinks taken to excess, sometimes by themselves, but oftener by their parents, whose sins are thus visited upon them in accordance with the Scriptural assertion. We translate below part of a review of Dr. Roubinovitch's article contributed to *Cosmos* (July 5) by Dr. L. Menard. Says this writer:

"It is certain that alcoholism is frequently found in the ancestors of epileptics and insane persons. It is found still oftener among the parents of children suffering from mental weakness, morbid obsessions, etc., and this leads us to cases in which nervous trouble brought on by congenital intoxication shows itself in children by dipsomania—a malady characterized by periodical and irresistible desire to drink alcohol. There is a feeling of acute anxiety when the child is in the presence of wine or liquor, and this is not allayed until the desire has been satisfied. It is the effect of hereditary transmission of the appetite for alcohol, which leads its victim to chronic alcoholism with all its consequences.

"We shall get a very good idea, says Roubinovitch, of the hereditary consequences of alcoholism, so far as the nervous system is concerned, by studying these statistics given by Demme: Of 57 children in 10 alcoholic families selected at hazard he found (besides 25 who died when only a few weeks old), 12 idiots, 5 cases of hydrocephaly, 5 epileptics, 2 dipsomaniacs, and only 8 normal persons.

"As a corollary of all these mental heredito-alcoholic manifestations, we find that infantile or juvenile criminality is more and more accentuated in the families of drinkers. In Switzerland, half of the children in the houses of correction had alcoholic parents, according to an investigation of the Federal Council in 1884.

"Alcoholism from nursing is a well-demonstrated clinical fact. The alcohol passes into the mother's milk, and numbers of cases of illness and convulsions among young children have no other cause than the sometimes unconscious alcoholism of the nurse. . . . . .

"In a school where the children were from four to six years of age, the teacher, giving a lesson on coffee, asked this question:

"'What do we put in coffee?'

"'Sugar,' answered several children.

"'Brandy,' said the others.

"'Children,' said the teacher, 'brandy ought not to be put into coffee.'

"'I don't put mine into the coffee,' spoke up a little tot; 'I do like papa and mamma; I drink it alone in my cup, after I have finished my coffee.'

"Then the teacher asked: 'Are there other children here who drink their brandy in their cups?'

"Five little hands were raised. And that was the usual proportion.

"Alcohol in the form of brandied fruit, bonbons containing liqueurs, or rum-soaked cake, should never be given to children.

"We may often observe in nursing children nervous troubles akin to meningitis and having no other cause than alcoholic intoxication. But they may also manifest acute alcoholism in the form of actual drunkenness. . . . . .

"Alcohol acts, then, in different ways with children. If the

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child is congenitally tainted by the poison, it may present a type of degeneracy that is in some degree due to the alcoholic poisoning of its ancestors. Alcohol can also lead to troubles that are more specially attributable to its hereditary influence, such as certain obsessions, night terrors, and particularly dipsomania. Finally, alcoholism in the parents gives rise to a disposition to the same trouble in the children."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PASSING OF THE PNEUMATIC GUN.

THE daily papers announce that the three pneumatic dynamite guns at Sandy Hook, together with the appliances for working them, have been sold by the Government for $20,000. These guns cost nearly a million, and were believed when installed, only a few years ago, to represent the latest ideas in defensive warfare. Now they are looked upon as out of date, and it is to be expected that the pneumatic plants at San Francisco and Boston will be sent to keep them company. An editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (July 10) says of this event:

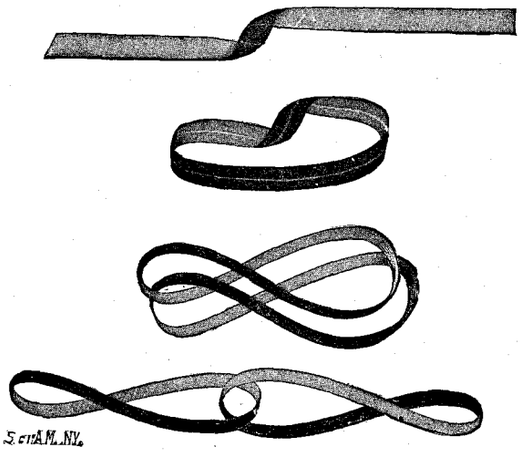
"It is well known that the officers of the army have always looked askant at the pneumatic system, the reasons given being its great complexity and consequent vulnerability, with which went also, no doubt, a considerable proportion of the excessive conservatism with which army men are endowed. The guns were without doubt a magnificent technical and engineering success. At the time of their official test the writer became somewhat familiar with some of the features and details of the system, and the ability displayed in them can only be described by the word magnificent. With absolutely no precedent for a single feature, the engineers and inventors of this gun developed a weapon which, along with perfection of action in the ordinary use of the term, possessed an accuracy of fire which has, we believe, never been approached by any other piece of ordnance. The limited range in the case of the Sandy Hook guns was of qualified importance, as from the location of the channel no ship of modern size could pass into the lower bay without coming within the easy range of these guns. More than this, at the time of their completion they were the only known means of throwing high explosives from guns. The necessity for avoiding shock when firing was the *raison d'être* of the entire system, there being at that time no known explosive which could be fired from powder guns without danger of exploding from the shock of the discharge. The complexity of the system and its objectionable character from a military standpoint were patent to all, but whether admissible or not, in view of the results accomplished, is not for a layman to say.

"Since the installation of the guns several new high explosives have been invented which are claimed by their inventors to be so insensitive to shock as to be practicable for use in loading shells to be fired from powder guns, and it is known that the army officials have tested many of these at the Sandy Hook proving-grounds. What success has attended their efforts is of course not disclosed, but it is to be assumed that the expressed opinion that the pneumatic guns are out of date and the intention to substitute more modern weapons for them can hardly be taken as meaning anything else than that these experiments have been successful, and that the throwing of high explosives from powder guns is an accomplished fact."

The Split Ring Puzzle.—The following puzzle, culled from an English magazine by a correspondent of *The Scientific American*, and sent to that paper with a request for explanation, is by no means new, but the explanation may be so to many persons:

"If a flat strip of paper be taken, and its ends pasted together to form a ring, and it be then cut along its center line, two similar but entirely separate rings will be formed, unconnected in any way. If, however, the paper be twisted as illustrated in the uppermost view, and its ends be pasted together to form a ring with a single twist in it, this ring, when cut along its center line, will form two rings, one looped within the other as shown in the third and fourth views.

"Perplexing as this may seem at first glance, the explanation is quite simple. We may consider the upper edge of the paper



A PERPLEXING PUZZLE.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

strip as one ring, and the lower edge as the other. Now, following the edges of the twist, as shown in the second view, it is evident that one edge has been twisted completely around the other edge; or, in other words, one edge or ring has been passed through the other ring, which when cut apart form two interlooped rings."

An additional feature of the puzzle usually given is that if the original strip be twisted only half-way round before pasting, cutting on the median line will produce not two rings, but a single one of half the width and twice the diameter. In this case the edges have been combined in the pasted ring so as to form a single closed spiral line, which explains the result.

WHY DOES MILK SOUR IN A THUNDER-STORM?

THAT milk, beer, and other foods, solid and liquid, may sour during a thunder-storm is a matter of common knowledge, and all sorts of explanations have been given of the phenomenon. It seems pretty certain that the electrical disturbances in the air have something to do with it, altho this was formerly denied. But whether these disturbances act directly or whether they simply favor some atmospheric condition that brings about the souring is not so certain. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 5), has this to say on the subject:

"It has been suggested that an ozonized state of the air due to electric discharge has something to do with it [the souring], or that the formation of nitrous acid in the air is responsible for the change. It is, however, not probable that the atmosphere undergoes any chemical change sufficient to account for the extent to which certain foods 'turn.' Moreover, any important quantity of ozone or nitrous acid would be calculated to exert a preservative effect, as both are powerful antiseptics. It may be urged, again, that the phenomenon is due to oxidation by means of ozone, but this can hardly be the case in view of the large quantities of beer and milk that are soured in relation to the very small quantity of ozone which a thunder-storm produces. In the case of meat, at any rate, the 'turning' can scarcely be attributed to the action of ozone or of oxygen. The change is probably due not directly to chemical agencies but purely to a disturbance of the electric equilibrium. It is well known that an opposite electrical state is set up by induction, so that an electrical condition of the atmosphere induces a similar condition, tho opposite in character, in the objects on the earth. Persons near whom a flash of lightning passes frequently experience a severe shock by induction tho no lightning touches them, and in the cele-

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brated experiment of Galvani he showed that a skinned frog in the neighborhood of an electrical machine, altho dead, exhibited convulsive movements every time that a spark was drawn from the conductor. In the case of milk 'turning' or of beer 'hardening' or of meat becoming tainted it is probably, therefore, an instance of chemical convulsion or, it may be, of a stimulus given to bacteriological agencies set up by an opposite electric condition induced by the disturbed electrical state of the atmosphere. Altho these changes are most marked during a thunder-storm, yet undoubtedly they occur at other times, tho not to the same degree, when there is no apparent electric disturbance. But even when the sky is clear the atmosphere may exhibit considerable electrical tension. The electroscope constantly shows that a conducting-point elevated in the air is taking up a positive charge (as a rule) of electricity, the tension rising with the height of the point. This effect increases toward daybreak until it reaches a maximum some hours after sunrise. It then diminishes until it is weakest a few hours before sunset, when again it rises and attains a second maximum value some hours after sunset, the second minimum occurring before daybreak. There are accordingly constant changes of electrical tension going on, changes, however, which are more rapid and much more marked during a thunder-storm and which are quite powerful enough to exert an evil influence on certain articles of food or drink susceptible to change, notably meat, milk, and beer or cider. There is no doubt that the unfavorable effects on the feeling of well-being experienced by many individuals, such as headache and oppression and nervous distress, on the advent of a thunder-storm have a similar foundation and are due to the same electrical differences of potential, the effects passing away as the disturbed condition of the atmosphere or the storm subsides."

A DARKNESS CURE FOR MALARIA.

WE have light-cures for various diseases, but for malaria, it would appear, we must go to the opposite extreme and withdraw all light. This suggestion is based on a plausible theory advanced by Dr. A. F. A. King, of New York. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* in an account of Dr. King's work:

"The demonstration of the plasmodium as the *vera causa* of malarial fevers, and the successive sporulations of the parasite as the exciting causes of paroxysms, have exploded many popular and traditional beliefs and have explained those that experience has established as to the conditions under which these diseases prevail and the means by which they may be prevented, as being simply such as are most favorable to the multiplication of the Anopheles and such as tend to its extermination. But there are still some facts hitherto unexplained pointing to conditions connected with solar phenomena, and not unnaturally ascribed to the sun's heat as the most obvious and palpable of these. But it is not easy to imagine how the parasite can be influenced by external temperatures, since it is itself in a medium, the blood, which is not affected thereby, the pyrexia of the paroxysm being the effect, not the cause, of its intermittent activity. . . . . .

Dr. King puts forward an ingenious suggestion that the actual factor in question is the light, not the heat, of the sun, and that the relative immunity of the very dark and black races of man is due to the lesser translucency of their skins. Celli and Tacchini had noticed that the years in which the fevers were most severe in Italy were by no means the hottest, tho the number of cloudless days was above the average. Jackson remarked that in Jamaica a camp over which a fog hung all day suffered less than did those apparently better situated, and the beneficial effects of several days of heavy rain have often been noticed. Flint states that paroxysms very rarely occur at night, and that, recurring some hours later each successive day, when they fall after dark they are usually deferred to the following morning, when they may sometimes be avoided by the patient lying in bed through the day. The experiments of Harrington and Leaming on the common ameba lend considerable support to this hypothesis, for they found that the ameba 'streamed' under the influence to bright sunshine, but still more actively when exposed to red light, whereas the process was arrested in the darkness and was completely inhibited by the violet and ultra-violet rays. Since the skin of all but the blackest races, and especially that of white men, is more or less translucent, it is evident that blood parasites may be susceptible to the influence of the light of the sun, tho protected by the constant heat of the body from that of external temperature, and that it is chiefly the red rays that can reach them through the medium of the blood.

"Until it shall have been proved that the blood of the negro is darker than is that of the white man, and that the color of the latter can be perceptibly altered by practicable dosage with methyl blue or can be made fluorescent by the administration of quinin, we must forbear following Dr. King in his speculations on these points; but we think that he has made out a fair case for his light theory and for the trial of what may be called 'scototherapy' in the treatment of malarial fevers—that is, of keeping the patient in a dark room, and in the intervals between the attacks of clothing him in garments with linings impenetrable by light."

MARCONI'S DELAY.

THE fact that Marconi has not yet begun to transmit wireless messages across the Atlantic, as he promised, is commented upon by more than one journal, but attracts more attention from the lay than from the technical papers. *The Tribune* (New York), in a long editorial on the subject (July 13), ascribes the delay to the inventor's desire to perfect his details. That he is not yet completely satisfied with his apparatus may be seen from announcements made by Marconi in a recent talk at the Royal Institute, London. In the first place his recent discovery that daylight interferes with the long-distance working of his instruments makes necessary either some modification of them or the enlargement of his power plant. In the second place, he is evidently dissatisfied with the coherer, as is shown by his announcement that he has invented a new receiver—a magnetic wave-detector. Says *The Tribune* writer:

"This is probably an improvement on the coherer in several respects. It will respond to feebler waves, it can be worked more rapidly, and it requires less adjustment to make it operate. The principle involved was discovered by others, and at least one man besides Marconi has already tried to utilize it; but, just as Lodge's attempt to adapt the Branly coherer to practical telegraphy was less successful than Marconi's, so Rutherford's 'magnetic detecter' was operative for less than a mile, while the Royal Institution lecturer reported good results at 152 miles. In other words, he had succeeded where others failed. It still remains to be discovered how far Marconi's new receiver differs from Fessenden's device which bears the same name, and on which, at last accounts, the Weather Bureau expert had not obtained his patents. From the fact that Marconi was willing to talk about his receiver, it may be assumed that he has been more successful in this respect, at least in England, since in that country a man impairs his chance of securing a patent if he publishes a description in advance.

"It is by no means certain that the coherer will be entirely displaced by the latest magnetic detecter. For some classes of work Marconi thinks that it might properly be retained. He says that it will be useful for temporary work, like testing, where accuracy is not of much importance. Even where the new receiver is introduced for permanent service it may occasionally be convenient to have a coherer also. It will not be long, however, before the older device ceases to attract much attention. . . . For long-distance work the best will not be too good."

Are Some Nebulas Exploded Stars?—The rapid genesis and expansion of the nebula in the constellation Perseus, which has been growing at the extraordinary rate of several thousands of miles a second, has inclined some authorities to regard it as the result of a cosmic explosion, before which Pelée and Krakatoa pale into insignificance. James R. Wilkinson writes to *The Scientific American* (July 12) from Christchurch, New Zealand:

"Here in New Zealand the idea of an explosion of a star into

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a nebula is no new thing. More than a score of years ago it was shown by Professor Bickerton, of Canterbury College, New Zealand, that if two stars grazed, the velocity with which they would graze, due to mutual attraction, would be hundreds of miles a second; and it was shown that the explosive force developed by the energy of the collision would be thousands of times greater than that of dynamite. Dr. Johnstone Stoney some thirty years ago discussed the grazing impact of stars, and Professor Bickerton showed that the parts that lay in one another's way would both be grazed from the stars and from a third body, while the two stars would not be greatly affected by the encounter. He showed that this grazed portion would have the same temperature, no matter how much was cut off, and if only a very little were cut off, the gravitating power of the mass would be altogether too small to hold it together; every one of the molecules would be above the critical velocity, and it would expand first into a nebula, and then, if the mass grazed off were small in proportion to the bodies, the nebula would continue to expand until it was dissipated into space."

THE TELEPHONE IN ARTILLERY PRACTISE.

THE wig-wag flag signaling by which artillery target practise at State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y., has usually been reported has been supplanted by the telephone, in the work of the Thirteenth New York regiment. The electricians of this regiment constructed recently, in record-breaking time, according to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (July 12), a flying telephone line between the gun-station and the targets, a distance of nearly three miles, in one hour and a half. Says the paper just mentioned:

"The telephone service enabled the gunners to ascertain the exact distance from the target a shot would strike, and corrections in their aim was not only greatly facilitated, but the danger of any men straying near the target at the time of shooting was eliminated, as timely warning over the telephone was received from the gun-station.

"Taking with them only their telephone instruments, the detail of six men constructed a reel on an army wagon, and, procuring four miles of wire from the State camp storekeeper, started off up the mountain, and in the time noted had the line run, instruments connected, and communication established.

"Just before the wagon started, one end of the line was connected to a telephone located at the gun-station, and a ground connection was made to a water-tap near by. Following the wagon, one of the detail made tests alone the line, making his temporary ground connections by submerging four ordinary tin wash-basins in brooks and streams crossed by the line, the wash-basins being connected together in series, and the wire continued from the basins to the instrument. The country being well supplied with mountain brooks, frequent tests were made possible. At each test the camp was communicated with, and the progress of the constructing party reported, at the same time directions were sent both ways.

"The line was kept in service two days, and was taken up by the reel-wagon in a little over an hour. . . . The electrical detachment of the regiment is a new departure, but a necessity, as the working of heavy artillery in coast defense is entirely dependent upon electrical communication. The method of operating the big coast-defense guns being purely a mathematical proposition, and one in which more than one observation-station is depended upon for the aiming and elevating of the guns, the introduction of electricity as a means of communication between stations has come to stay."

The Depth of Sleep.—This has been measured by some investigators by observing the intensity of the sound that was necessary to waken the sleeper. Dr. de Sanctis and Dr. Neyroz have adopted instead of this a method in which touch and pressure are used. They employ esthesiometers with both sharp and blunt points, the pressure of which can be nicely regulated to a degree just sufficient to cause awakening. Says a writer in the London *Lancet* (June 28):

"The experiments made on any one person lasted over a period of about six consecutive months and were carried out at different hours on successive or irregularly alternating nights. Four of the persons studied were normal subjects and five were psychopathics affected with some form of nervous disorder. As the results of many thousands of separate observations made and carefully collated and plotted into the form of 'curves of sleep,' it appeared that the maximum depth of sleep was attained within one and a half hours of falling asleep and generally in the third half-hour, after which the curve of sleep became shallower. Hourly oscillations in the depth of sleep occurred thereafter with a maximum and a minimum for each hour, the curve, however, descending on the whole for a while until a second deepening of sleep occurred. This 'secondary deepening' lasted about one and a half hours and occurred during the middle period of the total duration of sleep. In all the five pathological subjects the depth of sleep was far greater than in normal persons. These included three epileptics, one paralytic, and one 'degenerate' or feeble-minded patient. It was also found—contrary to the common belief that neuropathics and epileptics were light and restless sleepers—that sleep was very deep in the majority of cases (60 per cent.) of epilepsy. . . . The curves of sleep, however, differed much more among abnormal than normal subjects. In the course of the investigation it was also found that dreams occurred in every period of sleep and even in the earlier hours when the depth of sleep was greatest, but they were more frequent and more vivid in the later hours of sleep, especially toward morning. The 'dream activity' of psychopathic persons was slight as compared with normal subjects, and the memory of them was also less marked or definite."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is known," says *Popular Science News*, "that smallpox germs are communicated through the air as well as by contact. The smallpox hospital boats anchored in the Thames have produced a regular epidemic in Essex, yet the shore is nearly half a mile away and there has been no communication. In districts over which the wind has blown from the hospital boats 12 per cent. of the inhabitants have been attacked, while in the other direction the cases have been less than 1 per cent."

"AFTER numerous experiments and trials, an alloy of aluminum has been made with which nails, staples, and tacks can be made to compete with copper," says *Science and Industry*. "Among other advantages claimed for the new material is, that it is not affected by the weather, and will not deteriorate. It is to be noticed that this quality should recommend the nails for use in laying roofs, lining tanks, etc., and also that, as the alloy is non-corrosive and non-poisonous, the new nails ought to find favor among makers of refrigerators. When the difference in point of number and weight is taken into consideration, it is seen that aluminum nails are about four cents a pound cheaper than copper nails."

"WE believe," says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, "that the consensus of the best medical opinion of to-day is that alcohol, while a valuable medicine in some conditions—and here many would include a limited dietetic value—is not properly a food. It is not what the Germans would call a *Nahrungsmittel*, but is a luxury and a perfectly non-essential one to the healthy normal individual. The need of moderation in the use of alcohol, and the difficulty in drawing the line between moderation and excess, together with the habit-building tendency, have all to be considered. The worst thing about the present tendency to say a good word for alcohol is the certainty that whatever may be said will be utilized unscrupulously by advocates of the liquor interest. Give them an inch and they will take a mile, and some of our confrères have good reason to regret this fact. We believe it will be found far safer for medical men to stand on the facts opposing the general use of alcohol than to even qualifiedly advocate its usage, except exclusively as a medicine and under medical prescription. Its cause is not one that requires any fostering by our profession."

SPEAKING of the increasing damage to water- or gas-pipes by underground electric currents, especially the return currents of trolley roads, *The Electrical Review* says (July 5): "As time goes on these damages will be great in extent and more frequently reported, and the money losses involved will be so large that the matter will be taken to the courts for adjustment. In the mean time it is well for electric railway companies to consider the permanent cure which has been frequently suggested, and which is practically the only effective means of stopping the damage forever. This is to keep the current out of the pipe systems. . . . The remedy is to break up the electric continuity of the piping system by insulating joints. . . . The question as to who shall do the work is of course one of some controversy, and in fact the installation of the insulating joints can be, and often is checkmated, by the pipe company, which will not allow the electric company to touch its system in any way, shape, or form. *The Review* believes that after the trolley company has made its ground-return as perfect as it can be, the expense of insulating the pipe system should be borne by the other company."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CHURCH PRESS ON THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE negotiations between Governor Taft and the Pope have, of course, been watched with much interest by the church papers, as a matter that may affect relations between Protestants and Catholics in the Philippines. The Roman Catholic journals are by no means ready to accept the stories adverse to the friars, insisting that proof is not forthcoming, and that until it is they shall regard the stories as slanders. This view is voiced as follows in *The New Century* (Washington, July 19):

"There has been a general inclination to accept extreme views, and to act and talk as if they were not susceptible of modification. The tendency has also manifested itself in certain quarters to regard the Administration's views, as based upon Governor Taft's precepts, as inimical to the friars. This is an evidence of that lack of definite information that has shrouded the subject. The question of the practical application of certain ethical principles in the conduct of the friars in the Philippines is not in issue. We believe as a matter of fact, and of deduction from the evidence submitted, that these men have been grossly slandered. We have not for a moment accepted the theory that they have been guilty of any wrongdoing. The work they have done in the cause of Christian civilization is a permanent and splendid vindication. They deserve well of mankind for the puissant struggle of three hundred years. They have Christianized and civilized an apathetic and sluggish race, and in the annals of civilization their achievements will not be overlooked. Dissatisfaction with their work, we repeat, is not the cause that has prompted Governor Taft to ask for their withdrawal."

This same paper calls the negotiation on Governor Taft's part "bludgeon diplomacy," and says that "the lack of dignity with which it has been conducted from the American end" is plainly apparent.

Another Roman Catholic journal, *The Freeman's Journal* (New York, July 19), thinks that the President should accede to the Pope's proposal to withdraw the friars gradually and to substitute Roman Catholic priests of other nationalities. It says:

"There are always anti-Catholic bigots who are only too ready to sacrifice even the substantial interests of the country to gratify their insensate hatred of the church. The readiness with which these bigots seize every occasion to display their anti-Catholic prejudices is shown by a Washington despatch, which states that 'if the policy of expulsion is not insisted on, or if a compromise is made allowing other religious officials of different characters to replace the friars now there, the anti-Catholic element in politics will be displeased.' If President Roosevelt possesses a tithe of the moral courage he is credited with, he will ignore these anti-Catholic bigots and accede to the just and common-sense proposal of the Holy See.'"

The same paper calls the Taft commission a "huge political blunder," and the agitation against the friars "a clamor manufactured by the secret societies in the Philippines, by greedy land-grabbers, and by pedagogs out of a job." Of the hope that the Pope would assist in banishing the friars this paper says that "the obtuseness that inspired such a hope is incredible."

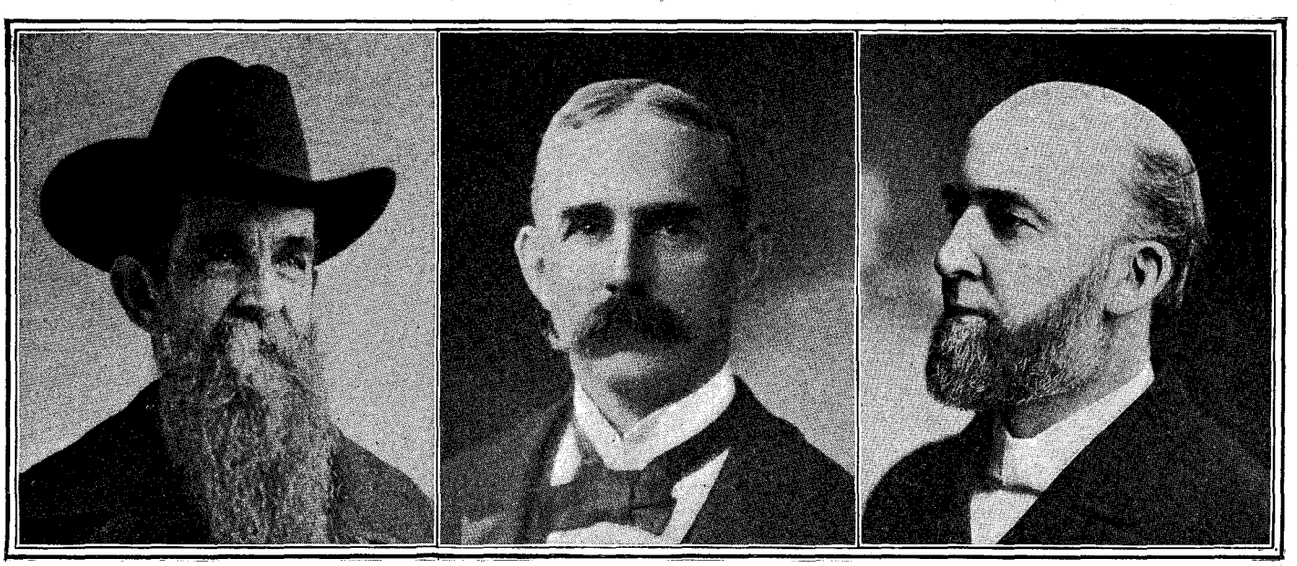
The work and character of the friars are warmly defended by *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston, July 19) as follows:

"Having belied the friars and blackened their priestly character, the Protestant zealots will be satisfied with nothing now but the expulsion of these Catholic missionaries from the islands which they converted and civilized. Centuries of continual toil on the part of the friars have uplifted from barbarism the people of the Philippines, and have given them a system of civilization which in many respects is superior to that of which Protestant nations boast. And now at the instance of those who misunderstand and misinterpret the friars and their age-long labor, their expulsion is deemed necessary as a political expedient. It is not just, and it can be only a temporary expedient. The Protestant press in some cases asserts that it wants to expel the friars so that the American brand of Catholicism may be introduced into the Philippines. This is all hypocrisy and humbug, where it is not ignorance, and is intended to flatter and at the same time befool Catholic Americans into the belief that the church in this country is different from the church in the Philippines."

Similarly *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.) defends the friars and praises their devotion to the people:

"The public has been assured time and again by the ecclesiastical authorities of the archipelago and by correspondents there—travelers and residents, Catholics and non-Catholics, army officers and civilians, priests and laymen—that the friars, with few exceptions, are model priests, entirely devoted to the interests of the people, by the vast majority of whom they are respected and beloved."

Still another Roman Catholic journal, the San Francisco *Mon-*



DR. H. CLAY TRUMBULL, Editor-in-Chief of *The Sunday School Times.*

REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, Editor-in-Chief of *The Christian Endeavor World.*

REV. JOSEPH F. BERRY, Editor-in-Chief of *The Epworth Herald.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—V.

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itor, denies the right of the Government to discriminate against religious orders:

"Secretary Root's last note to the Sovereign Pontiff marks a stage in the history of this republic. For the first time since the formation of the Constitution of the United States, an American official has ventured to mark out a body of men for proscription on account of their religion. Such is exactly the fact when he coldly proposes that members of the Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustinian orders of the Catholic Church shall be removed from the Philippines, and that no member of those orders shall be permitted to enter the islands. In the eye of the American Government Franciscans or Dominicans are neither more nor less than bodies of men professing Christianity and practising law in a manner distinct from that of other men. That the Catholic Church approves of their conduct makes no distinction between them and other bodies of religionists in the eyes of a Government whose Constitution forbids it to establish religious tests, and orders freedom of religious worship to all men. It has no more authority to distinguish between Franciscans and all other citizens than it has to hold up Seventh-Day Baptists to answer for their beliefs, whatever they may be."

Concerning the charges of immorality against the friars, considerable testimony was taken by the United States Philippine commission, and is now printed in "Senate Document No. 190." Roman Catholic witnesses before this commission admitted some immorality among the friars, but averred that the reports of it are exaggerated. They were unanimous in the statement that the native priests who have to some extent taken the places of the friars are far more degraded.

After printing a portion of this testimony, to the effect that the friars are addicted to gross immorality, *The Independent* says (July 17):

"Do our readers—do our Catholic readers—believe that it is well for the people of those islands that these Spanish Dominican, Franciscan, Augustinian, and Recoleto friars should go back to their parishes? Will it not be far better for the Catholic Church in the islands if they are replaced by others of a better reputation if not a better character?"

But *The Independent*, in a later issue, says that the question of purchasing the friar lands should not be complicated with the proposition to remove the friars, since they can not return to their parishes and "must be replaced by others in any event."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc.) favors the removal of the friars because of their unpleasant relations formerly, as landlords, with the people of the islands. It says (July 19):

"The possession of landed property by the friars, which they leased at rack-rents, has created nearly all the resistance which has taken place in Southern Luzon. They have proved under Spanish occupation grasping landlords, exacting heavy rents and controlling land through corrupt arrangement with the Spanish Government, tho in many cases their tenure had been sufficiently long, often covering a century and a half, to establish a valid title under any system of law. In case the Vatican is not willing amicably to arrange for the withdrawal of the friars on payment for these lands, it will be the duty of the Philippine Government to proceed, under eminent domain, to extinguish the titles by payment of a fair price and by adequate legislation to remove from them education, local government, and the complete control now exerted over marriages, baptism, and burials, from which the revenues of the church are in great measure derived. The exclusion of the friars, as friars, under a system which guarantees religious liberty to all, would be wrong."

Christian Work (undenom.) thinks that the request of the United States must be insisted on. It says (July 19):

"One necessary and imperative prerequisite is, that these friars be deported; they must quit the islands. Any promise on the part of the Vatican to prevent the friars from returning to their old parishes or from interfering with political affairs, if allowed to remain, would be inadequate and unsatisfactory. The one condition that the friars must be withdrawn stands; the people of this country will be content with nothing less, and nothing less, we are glad to know, will our Government accept."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist) remarks that tho for three hundred years "Rome has had full sway in the archipelago," only a fragment of the population has in fact been Christianized, and the friars "have failed to win the sympathy or the confidence of the people." It concludes that their expulsion will be for the good of the islands.

Another Baptist paper, *The Watchman* (Boston, July 17), says:

"Those who have been anticipating the power of the Roman Church in the Philippines would be weakened as the result of these negotiations, and the doors opened wide to Protestant influences in former Roman Catholic strongholds, are certain to be disappointed. The Vatican will not adopt any policy that will lessen its real power in the islands, and we do not see how the Pope, as the trustee of Roman Catholic interests, could be expected to follow such a course."

The Congregationalist (Boston, July 17) declares that under our relations by treaty with Spain and our general policy of a free government, the friars "can not be ejected from the islands without our breaking faith," and says farther:

"It is suggested from Rome that the issue will be solved by a compromise, time being given for the substitution of friars of another race for those of Spanish birth and citizenship. But this would not settle the matter. It is against the essentially feudal concept of a large landholding class rigidly excluding the native population from membership in it that the Filipinos revolt. To have German or American monks come in to take the place of Spanish would not relieve the situation."

JESUS'S CLAIM TO MESSIAHSHIP.

THE thousand and one problems of detail that circle around the critical study of the New Testament find their higher unity in the question as to the original Gospel as preached by Christ himself. What was it and what was its source? Harnack's book on the "Essence of Christianity" has had a sale of more than thirty thousand copies, being both a cause and an indication of the widespread interest in this subject. A bird's-eye view of the results of research in this direction is furnished by Professor Kaftan, a colleague of Harnack's in the University of Berlin and an authoritative representative of the more moderate critical school. He writes substantially as follows in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 15):

The Gospel as preached by Jesus Christ is the declaration of the Kingdom of God, which he describes as the eternal kingdom of the future, but as having been already inaugurated in the present, without ceasing to be one of the future. Whence did Jesus derive this doctrine and proclamation?

The first answer is readily given. He gave it because he was conscious of the fact that he was the Messiah. The fact of this consciousness must stand, no matter how much radical criticism may struggle against it. It is too deeply embedded in our Gospel tradition to be ignored or erased. Leading acts and sayings in Christ's career are absolute enigmas without the constant presupposition that Christ felt himself to be the Messiah. True this presupposition may not be in conformity with reason; but this can not change the fact of Jesus's consciousness. Jesus and his preaching of the Kingdom belong inseparably together, and this Kingdom is that of a Messiah.

But we must go behind this preliminary answer and determine whence this consciousness came. How did Christ come to the conclusion that he was the Messiah? Such a conviction can not have been an accidental matter, for a Messiah is not one of many equals: he is a unique person and his office is unlike that of any other. One answer is suggested in the basis of the analogy of Old-Testament prophecy; the prophets, too, felt themselves to be spokesmen of God, His representatives. But the difference between their consciousness and that of Christ was most marked. They always knew that they were but individuals of a certain

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class, with a temporary and particular message. Jesus knew himself to be one unlike any others.

Another answer is sought in the peculiar conditions of the times, as tho the religious convictions of Israel forced somebody to come to the front with the claim to the Messiahship. This answer, when analyzed, in the light of what he did and said, becomes impossible. Another possibility is that this consciousness was of gradual growth, and that it came *entirely from within*. This theory alone furnishes a satisfactory explanation of his claims. Those claims could not have been a mere continuation of the impetus given by the Baptist, as Jesus in more than one instance placed his own cause in antagonism to that of the Baptist. Only one conclusion is possible, namely, that the Messianic claims of Jesus of Nazareth were the outgrowth of a deep inner consciousness and that in his most unique personality he was not a child of his times.

This conviction is strengthened by two further considerations. The first and more important one is this, that Jesus was able to connect in a deep inner harmony his own Messianic call with the certainty that this would also compel his death. Just how soon in his career Christ became convinced that he must die in order to establish his kingdom is uncertain. This is a matter over which the Gospel records throw a veil. But the fact remains, that he knew the way to life for him led through death, and by this conviction he placed himself in the boldest opposition to the popular Messianic views of the times. Such a conviction could have come only from within. Secondly, it must be remembered that in this break between himself and the Judaism of his day is to be found the real beginning of the Christian world-religion. While externally and in form connected with the bizarre Jewish apocalypses, beginning with Daniel, the substance of the new proclamation of Jesus is to be found in the new kernel that comes from the inner consciousness of Jesus. In the Gospels and in the preaching of Christ are already found all the fundamental ideas that were later developed into the full Christian system, and thus caused the greatest revolution that the history of human thought has ever experienced.

This, then, is the origin of the Gospel. It is to be sought entirely within himself, and as an historical phenomenon can be understood only from these premises. This consciousness centered in his relation to the Father, between whom and man he became the mediator. In one word, the mystery of the life of Jesus in God, which was known only to him and to the Father, has become for us all the source of our knowledge of God.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEED OF NEW IDEALS OF THE LIFE TO COME.

CONFIDENCE in the life everlasting has been shaken, and this is due, not to historical criticism, nor to the lack of scientific proof of immortality, but to the inherent weakness of the ideals that we have formed of such a life. Such is the view taken by Emma Marie Gaillard, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (July). Regard for life beyond the grave is even looked upon askance, she says, and is dubbed "other-worldliness." Of the causes assigned for this, the insufficiency of the old ideals that have come down to us, she writes as follows:

"The man of the twentieth century, tho he be of mediocre culture and intelligence, has a wider outlook, a larger experience than the most highly endowed intellect of the tenth century could attain. Yet our conception of immortality has filtered down to us through the dark ages. It is still tainted by their narrowness of outlook, their scientific ignorance, their opposition of the natural to the supernatural, and we can hardly be surprised that it fails to satisfy or to attract a generation before which such amazing vistas of the universe have opened out. It is true indeed that to the saints of all ages, to those who—whatever their intellectual attainments may be or may not be, to whatever grade of society or culture they belong—are the spiritual salt of the earth, one desire, one possibility is alone present in their hope of immortality—the perfected consciousness of the divine Presence—that 'sight' of God which is the especial blessing of the pure in heart. To such as these no other belief regarding immortality is possible or desirable save that that highest aspiration should be fully satisfied. But such single-hearted lovers of God, those to whom God only, God always, is consciously the supreme object of their desire, have ever been in a minority. . . . . .

"Such a one-sided ideal leads to as mistaken a conception of the life to come as of life on earth. The latter we have corrected. We no longer draw the sharp line between the 'religious' (*i.e.*, the conventual) life and that of the world which our fathers drew. The best religious thought of our day recognizes that Christianity claims as its own all art, all science, all culture, all philanthropy, that no department of life or of service lies outside religion. But our grasp of the sacredness of activity, the consecration of knowledge, even of affection, is most frequently limited to the sphere of earth. Beyond there seems nothing before us but a life of passive contemplation, an existence of which we can form no conception save that it will be one of rest, of freedom from care and sorrow and evil, a condition of negative beatitude in fact, to which, at times of sick weariness with the restlessness and turmoil of the world, we turn with joy and relief, but which has no attraction for the young, the strong, the healthfully busy, the happy."

The basis for the true ideal of future existence, says this writer, will be the teaching of Jesus that we retain our complete personal identity, with all the reality that now invests it in consciousness:

"To the 'witnesses of his resurrection' he did not reveal himself either as bodiless, or as disconnected from his former life. On the contrary his Risen Body—that which was the perfect expression of the Perfect Life informing it—bore the marks of his Death and Passion, at once bringing home his identity to the minds of his sorrowing disciples with a strength of conviction which no other evidence could have afforded, and deeply impressing upon them the fact of the intimate connection between the earthly and the non-earthly life. 'It is I myself'—I whose experience before death is so indelibly wrought into the essence of my life, that it would not be fully expressed unless its physical manifestation bore the marks of my Passion. There can be no plainer teaching than this that human life before and after death is continuous, and it must be carefully borne in mind if we would enter into the Christian conception of immortality. It will be 'I myself' to each one in the life to come, the same unique individuality retaining the 'marks' and the memory of those experiences of suffering, of sorrow, of joy, which are the warp and woof of the earthly life: so common that they make all men brothers, yet so distinct and peculiar in each case that no other has been or can be identical with it."

The effect upon the earthly education of man of a revived belief in personal continuance is thus pointed out:

"A real living belief (not a mere intellectual acquiescence) in this continuity of individual human life has issues of infinitely greater importance to society at large than those which it debates with such fervor and heat. It can hardly be said that we are in a position to estimate them as yet. One thing, however, should be abundantly plain. If death is indeed no break in life, but merely an entrance into different conditions of life, this fact of itself should weigh immensely in education. Before it could do so, however, a public opinion in favor of its practical importance would have to be created. At present what public opinion is being brought to bear on the subject leans all the other way. To think much of life beyond the grave is supposed to unfit us for work in the world as it is. Could we realize that every activity of which human beings are capable is a sacred thing (and this is the teaching of Christianity)—a thing which may be defiled, defamed, prostituted to low uses, but which in the divine ideal of it is altogether noble, beautiful, worthy of all honor, not destined to perish in the using, but to be trained to ever higher and higher perfection till its scope, compared to what in our present ignorance we suppose, is wellnigh illimitable, then we should deem no effort too strenuous, no sacrifice too great to insure to ourselves and to others the full development of all human powers and capacities."

The probable moral force of this ideal of a continued human development that shall reap the advantages of this lifetime in a world to come is hinted at as follows:

"It would save the artist and the author from prostituting tal-

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ent to win the poor meed of contemporary or posthumous fame, the statesman from committing his fellow-countrymen to a policy which Christian wisdom condemns, either for the sake of present popularity or a name which posterity should call great. It would save the educator from aiming at immediate results rather than eliciting the true personality, the best self in the young people committed to his charge, and the philanthropist from adopting hasty expedients which, tho they may give momentary relief, are no true medicine for the social body. It would rob bereavement of its keenest pangs and take the edge off all disappointment. And this being the case, it would set free even under actual conditions an amazing amount of human energy and capacity which are at present cramped and stunted by the overhanging fear that whatever the individual can not accomplish before death is, so far as the individual himself is concerned, incomplete. He may sow, but another will reap; he may labor, but another will enter into the fruit of his labors; he shall not himself see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. Nor need we condemn such a feeling as egotistic. To do so would be to run counter to a universal human characteristic, the characteristic of all others which raises man beyond animal to spiritual life, the capacity to perceive, and the determination to strive after, the ideal. The man who has such faith in the reality of his ideal that he can say 'It will come to pass tho I shall not see it,' is strong; but he who can assert 'It will come to pass and I shall see it,' is stronger still."

DIMINISHING FAMILIARITY WITH THE BIBLE.

THE National Educational Association that met recently in Minneapolis adopted the following resolution:

"It is apparent that familiarity with the English Bible as a masterpiece of literature is rapidly decreasing among the pupils in our schools. This is the direct result of a conception which regards the Bible as a theological book merely, and thereby leads to its exclusion from the schools of some States as a subject of reading and study. We hope and ask for such a change of public sentiment in this regard as will permit and encourage the English Bible, now honored by name in many school laws and state constitutions, to be read and studied as a literary work of the highest and purest type, side by side with the poetry and prose which it has inspired and in large part formed."

In an extended comment on this action, *The Evening Post* (New York, July 16) expresses the opinion that the study of the Bible merely as literature will not suffice to restore familiarity with it such as was enjoyed by former generations, who studied under the stress of religious sentiment:

"That the loss of the old saturation of the popular mind with the language of the English Bible is deplorable, few would deny. It is like letting slip a precious part of our race heritage. The sinewy style, the piquant idiom, the haunting phrase—what shall our literature, our oratory, do without them? But they are going, or gone, from the general memory. The educators at Minneapolis did not overstate the extent of this literary loss of the Bible. We only wish, for our part, that there were any way of making it good: but we fear that the Educational Association was wrong both in its account of the cause of the mischief and its prescription of the remedy. We do not believe, that is to say, that the vanishing knowledge of Biblical incident and diction is due to the banishment of the Bible from the public schools, as a theological book, or that it could be restored by the reading of the Bible in the schoolroom as a pure example of the highest literature.

"Where did our grandfathers get their intimate familiarity with the splendid English of King James's version? How did it become second nature to them to make their daily conversation, their family letters, vivid with racy expressions or solemn utterance taken instinctively from the Bible? They became mighty in the Scriptures, not in school, but in the church and, above all, in the home, by means of repeated reading and compulsory memorizing under a father's eye, or at a mother's knee. Ruskin has told us of the process in his own case, and it was typical. Nor did the child dream that it was literature he was getting. Devout awe and godly fear were the atmosphere about the sacred volume. Just because it was a 'theological book'—because lightnings and earthquakes and the voice of a trumpet were associated with it, and in it were supposed to be wrapped up the issues of life and death, the destinies of the soul, heaven and hell—it was read and committed to memory with that rapt attention and excitement which fastened its words forever upon the mind. An old graduate of Phillips Academy once asked another, 'Why could we never forget the principal parts of a Greek verb that we learned under Principal Taylor?' 'It was because we were afraid of him,' promptly replied the other. 'Fear made our minds like highly sensitized plates, and we could not forget.' Something like that is the true explanation of the way in which a former generation stored up the language of a book which was thought to be big with the eternal fate of every reader. . . . . .

"If you set a boy to studying the Apocalypse as a fine specimen of post-Elizabethan English, will he carry from it anything like the imaginative associations, or the indelible memory of epithet and description, which were borne away formerly by children who read in a trembling and holy reverence, not knowing when the beasts and the dragon and the mighty angel might not appear visibly to their dilated eyes? We think the question answers itself. The old familiarity with the Bible was not gained by literary study, and it can not now be made good by literary study. The Bible, simply grouped among the English books to be read in literature Class A, Course IV., would have to take its chances with Marlowe and Shakespeare and Bacon, and would thus be at once degraded from the unique position which it formerly held, and which alone gave it its unrivaled place in the thought and speech of the English race."

The current unfamiliarity with the Biblical language, the same writer observes, is in itself a further deterrent to its study as literature, the use of Biblical allusions and phraseology being no longer well understood:

"Moreover, if the Bible is to be regarded purely in a literary light, and only as a source of reference and allusion useful to an educated man, we are bound to say that the motive for its study is lessening every year. The reason is that to employ Biblical phraseology is to employ a tongue which is becoming more and more unknown. Nobody who writes or speaks can fail to have perceived this. If you venture to borrow a phrase like 'their chariots drave heavily,' you are sure to get a query from the proofreader—'drove'? If some Biblical expression leaps to the lips of a public speaker—'abomination of desolation,' let us say, or the 'mystery of iniquity'—the blank look he observes on every face shows him that he might as well have talked Greek. Thus the purely literary motive for studying the Bible breaks down in another way. If the old Biblical associations in men's minds have disappeared, why should writer or speaker equip himself with even a noble English phraseology which will surely be caviare to the general? We conclude, therefore, that the only way in which the old familiarity with the Bible can be revived is by bringing back the social and religious conditions under which it was 'the one book' to a whole people, and the man of their counsel. But we hear of nobody who thinks that, in fact, those conditions can really be restored."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Evangelist (New York), one of the oldest religious papers of America, has been purchased by Rev. Dr. J. N. Hallock, editor and proprietor of *Christian Work*, and consolidated with the latter paper.

SOME of the Indians of Alaska say that they have discovered on the lower Yukon a huge petrified ship, and those of them who are familiar with the Bible are convinced that it is Noah's Ark! It it said to lie on a high hill thousands of feet above sea-level.

TWO well-known and eminent prelates of the Roman Catholic Church have died recently; Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, at Rome, July 22; and Archbishop Croke, an Irish Nationalist leader, at London, July 21.

THE New York *Herald* of July 26 says: "Swami Vivekananda, a teacher of the Vedanta philosophy, is dead. The announcement of his death reached the Vedanta Society, whose headquarters are at No. 102 East Fifty-eighth street, this city, a few days ago. He died in the monastery for monks of the Sannyasin Order, at Belur, near Calcutta, July 4.

THE new church edifice of the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Congregational) will be one of the notable ecclesiastical structures of New York. It is to stand at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and as a new feature in church building will have all its parish-house rooms in a great ornamental tower, that will in fact constitute an eight-story building fifty feet square.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S VIEWS OF HER NEW PREMIER.

THE sudden elevation of Arthur James Balfour to the exalted post of Premier of Great Britain took the press of England completely by surprise. Their comments on the man and on the work he may be expected to do are not, however, hurried or immature. The new Premier has been before the country so long

PROTECTION MASQUERADING.

RIGHT HON. SIR M. H-CKS-B-CH, M.C. "May I ask the lady's name? We have to be so very particular here."

RIGHT HON. JOE (as Pierrot): "Oh, well—er—put her down as Baroness von Zollverein." —*Punch*) London).

and his views as a leader of the Conservatives and as a British statesman are so well known that the newspapers do not feel embarrassed by the subject. We quote the London *Times*:

"Mr. Balfour has claims and qualifications which must be universally recognized. He has led the House of Commons for the past seven years, and commands its confidence to a very unusual degree. The loyalty of his own party, now in an immense majority, has never wavered during the eleven years he has led it, in or out of office, in that House, and was never stronger than it is to-day, while at the same time he enjoys the confidence, the regard, and it may almost be said the affection, of his political opponents. There is no other man in the House who in these respects can approach Mr. Balfour, and even were a premier equally eligible on general grounds to be found in another place, the appointment of Mr. Balfour would carry the great advantage that it puts the Prime Minister once more in the House of Commons, where, with the exception of one brief interval, he has not been found for sixteen years."

Thus the great London daily on the morning of the announcement of the great news. On the following day it returned to the subject in these words:

"The position to which Mr. Balfour has now risen is one which he can fill with honor to himself and with advantage to his country. With Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons as a loyal and powerful helper, and with pledges of enthusiastic devotion from his own party as well as of good-will from his opponents, Mr. Balfour has splendid opportunities before him. He is under an obligation to the nation to show the qualities of energy and firmness which he displayed in his Irish administration, and again when he took the initiative in sending out Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to South Africa, after the disastrous blundering of Colenso. The work of the Prime Minister is not new to him. During the later years of Lord Salisbury's Premiership, Mr. Balfour has acted during considerable periods and in very important crises as the intermediary between his illustrious kinsman and the other members of the administration. He has been practically a deputy-premier."

As regards the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and some minor personal changes, the same authority notes:

"The immediate changes will be unimportant. Mr. Chamberlain, who sent to the Foreign Office by his son, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a message of loyal sympathy to his new chief, the colleague to whom he has been so closely bound, will remain at the Colonial Office, where he has done and is doing noble work for the empire. It is true that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resolved to retire from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer—a determination, he said himself, he had come to for personal, not political, reasons two years ago, and had only abandoned for the time at the instance of Lord Salisbury—but he will retain his office for the present, and it will not be necessary to find a successor for him until after the parliamentary adjournment next month. It is not unnatural that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should pass away from politics with the chief with whom and under whom he has served so long. But he has been a remarkable figure in English politics, and his absence from the Treasury bench will leave a gap. He is now the 'father' of the House of Commons; he has been its leader; he is one of its most distinguished speakers and one of the most capable of its men of business; he has been Chancellor of the Exchequer during seven eventful years. What wonder that both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour should have done all in their power to retain his services! Mr. Balfour himself has taken the office of Lord Privy Seal together with that of First Lord of the Treasury."

The new Premier is the object of an editorial eulogy in the Liberal *Daily News* (London):

"The new Premier is a young man for so great a position, tho considerably older than Lord Rosebery when he attained to it. Mr. Balfour is a man of a personal charm amounting to a quality of genius, and his power over men lies largely in this general attitude of sweetness and serenity. Like most men of that nature, Mr. Balfour is liable to sudden storms, which generally arise rather on points of honor than of principle, and fall sometimes with unexpected suddenness on the head of a parliamentary revolter. His serenity goes along with a prevailing aversion from unnecessary activity; but here, again, observers have been surprised by sudden exceptions. There have been moments of great activity and quick resolve in Mr. Balfour's life. One of these was when he grappled with the Irish party in that mighty tussle of feeling against intellect during the Coercion régime of 1887–90. Another came when Mr. Balfour had to take over the reins of the Foreign Office during the Chinese crisis. The seizure of Wei-Hai-Wei is not an act which will leave a permanent mark on the world. But it was promptly undertaken, and certainly served to abate a particularly dangerous access of popular war fever. But, perhaps, the best moment in Mr. Balfour's life was when, after the battle of Colenso, he received the Buller telegram, and had to take a decision vital to the empire. It was, we believe, largely through Mr. Balfour's promptitude that Lord Roberts was appointed commander-in-chief, that the volunteers were called up, and the troops summoned from the colonies. These were actions which, at any rate, show that Mr. Balfour is far from being the nerveless man he is sometimes represented."

Mr. Chamberlain's ready acquiescence in an arrangement that seems to exclude him from the premiership is much commented upon. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) sees no reason why he should not yet be Premier, while *The Standard* (London) observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has generously and patriotically effaced his own aspirations, and is content to remain Mr. Balfour's able and efficient lieutenant, both in the cabinet and in the House of Commons. It is the right and wise decision, and it will be so regarded by the rank and file of the Unionist party. Yet a minister of Mr. Chamberlain's genius, who has attained so command-

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ing a position, not in Great Britain alone, but throughout the empire, whose policy has just been so triumphantly vindicated, and who stands at the very pinnacle of success and achievement, might almost be excused for declining to rest satisfied with any place lower than the highest. It is much to Mr. Chamberlain's credit that he has yielded at once to the superior claims of the First Lord of the Treasury. He has added to the weighty obligations under which he has already laid his countrymen, and he has shown, not for the first time, that he can prefer national interests to the gratification of personal aims."

Some intimately personal touches are introduced by *The St. James's Gazette* (London) in the course of an article on Balfour the man:

"There are few men of note about whom so little is known as about Mr. Balfour. He has been fortunate enough to escape the paragraphists who are never tired of telling us the size of a great man's hat, or how many pieces of sugar he likes in his tea. We know very little of Mr. Balfour the man. His rare nature is known only to those who know him well, and those who know him, for example, only as once Secretary for Ireland, will be surprised to be told that he is deeply religious—a touch of the mother in him. Lady Blanche Balfour was one of those gentle souls whom even strangers love: such a woman as, reading of her, every man would wish his daughter to be; and, left a widow at thirty, with five sons and three daughters, Lady Blanche Balfour, whose father had trained her much as he had trained his boys, made the development of her children's character the sole purpose of her life. . . . The Prime Minister has not forgotten his mother and his mother's religion now that he is the first man in England next the throne. Mr. Balfour is a Presbyterian—the first Presbyterian premier for many years, and perhaps, tho one can not be sure haphazard, the first in our time. We are not told where the news reached him that he was summoned by the King to form a cabinet, but it is interesting to remember that on the Sunday which intervened amidst the excitement of the last general election but one, Mr. Balfour attended communion at the Church of St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh."

A MYSTIFICATION IN THE FRIAR NEGOTIATIONS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S negotiations with the Vatican in regard to the friars in the Philippines have occasioned a conflict of views with reference to the separation of church and state. There seems also to be uncertainty in Rome as to whether or not the negotiations have a diplomatic character. An official statement in Washington made it appear that there were no diplomatic negotiations of any sort. Hence the responsibility of the Taft mission to Secretary of War Root and not to Secretary of State Hay. In the face of this official statement, the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), an official organ of the Vatican, says that "the mission sent to the Holy Father by His Excellency the President of the United States of America" had as its object "the regulation of certain interests of a religious nature." The same Vatican organ also announces that the Cardinal Secretary of State (Rampolla) received the mission in special audience, and that Governor Taft handed the Cardinal "a Cabinet letter in the name of His Excellency Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States." The publication of such details seems to have misled the European press. The *Temps* (Paris) speaks of President Roosevelt's "indirect concordat." The *Italie* (Rome) published an interview in which Governor Taft was made to say "smilingly":

"The whole negotiation is so simple that my countrymen wonder at the delay. Were the commission of cardinals composed of Americans like Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Keane, imbued with an eminently practical spirit, we would have wound up everything in a week. But it is not without reason that Rome is called the Eternal City. And it is very difficult to escape its influence."

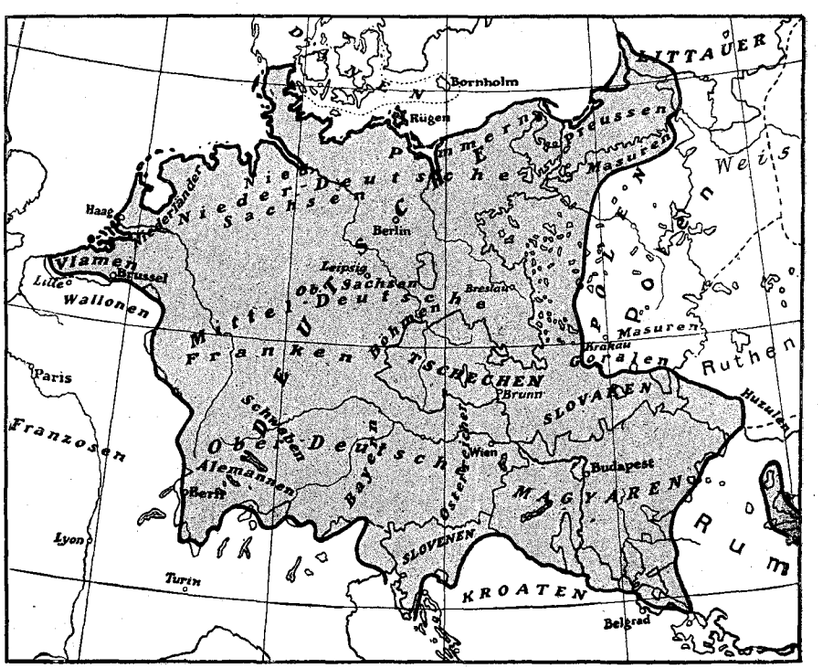
This "interview" was displeasing to Governor Taft, who alleged that he had never had an interview with a representative of *Italie* and had never uttered the words attributed to him. He addressed a formal repudiation of the interview to the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, through Major Porter, secretary of the mission. The Vatican organ published the repudiation and in the same number printed an article on religious conditions in the United States. It declared that those conditions were extremely unsatisfactory, principally on account of the American public-school system. It said:

"In those States, indeed, religious conditions suffer enormously on account of the unhappy principle of the separation of church and state, which in practise means a struggle against Christianity and Catholicism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PAN-GERMANISM.

PAN-GERMANISM, in its simplest form, is the idea of uniting under one government all the German-speaking people on the continent of Europe. The Pan-Germanic League, as it now exists, was founded in 1894, and it promotes Pan-Germanism everywhere. It has about two hundred centers. Among its publications is a map showing the future boundaries of the German empire. Pan-Germanism would thus absorb nearly all Austria, Trieste, Austrian Tyrol, German Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and a trifle of France. The origin of this agitation is thus explained by Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart., in *The National Review* (London):

"When Prince Bismarck was dismissed from office, Germany was in a state of extraordinary prosperity, and occupied an international position of exceptional power. Many Germans, however, of learning and consideration held that the time had ar-



THE GREAT GERMAN CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE IN 1950.

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rived when a policy of a more forward character, and involving persistent efforts for the expansion of Germany, should be adopted. In the year 1892 a remarkable little work was published, called 'Ein Deutsches Weltreich.' This publication attracted very considerable notice at the time, and its appearance marks the commencement of the pan-Germanic movement in its present form. The author insisted that Germany then stood at the parting of the ways. Some of her statesmen and politicians were of opinion that she should devote her energies to the development of her institutions, to the broadening gradually of the bounds of freedom, to the working out of schemes of social reform, to maintaining above all things the place in the world of intellect she had won in the early days of the nineteenth century. There were others who desired the development, with all its consequences, of the German international power. The writer called upon his countrymen to adopt the latter policy, and work unceasingly for the union under one political system of all the continental branches of the German race. He appealed to them to cultivate in all the German countries of Europe the sentiment of a common origin and the desire for political union. He foresaw this propaganda might provoke international trouble and even a general war, but care should be taken that a European war should not break out before the minds of men in countries where the people were of German origin were prepared to receive the pan-Germanic idea. The actual pressing work on hand was to instil into all continental members of the race, without distinction as to whether they were High Germans or Low Germans, the importance of laboring with might and main to form a great Germanic confederation which would dominate Europe and become ultimately the supreme power in the world."

The writer then calls attention to the methods of the pan-Germanists in Europe, and says that they have made great progress. This progress is a menace to England more particularly:

"A sound and consistent foreign policy is essential to enable us to defeat, without a desperate and bloody struggle, pan-Germanic plans for the 'annihilation' of England. It is equally necessary to facilitate the working out of the great scheme of imperial federation adumbrated some sixty years since by Sir William Molesworth, now associated with the memory of Queen Victoria and brought into the domain of practical politics by those demonstrations throughout the empire of fervent and passionate, but steady and regulated loyalty to the crown which marked the closing years of her splendid reign."

There is one leading newspaper in Germany which likes to retort to British utterances of this kind—the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It proceeds to poke fun at the article in *The National Review*, and says that it will be hard to get even the English to believe what the writer says. It concludes:

"That Germany has learned at last to conduct her politics on business principles, that she has prepared herself for all contingencies, whereas England in recent years has allowed herself to be surprised by developments—in a word, that the German Michael has waked from his sleep, whereas John Bull seems to have sunk into a sleep, may be accepted as the sole basis of the annoyance of the writer in *The National Review*."

Reverting to English opinion on this topic, we quote the following from the London *Times*, which has all the force of an editorial opinion, since it emanates from the Vienna correspondent of that paper:

"For sundry reasons it would be a serious mistake to ignore the circumstance that the principal champions of continental Anglophobia have been, and still are, the pan-Germans. They take their stand on the theory that the Boers, like the Dutch, the Flemings, and the German Swiss, are kinsmen of their own, and that a not distant future will and must bring about pan-Germanic unity in its most comprehensive form. Extravagant tho such aspirations may appear to the casual observer, they are not altogether excluded from the domain of practical politics. Pan-Germanism is beginning to play very much the same part in the general tendency of German foreign policy as did for so many years what was at one time looked upon as the mere Utopia of pan-Slavism in the foreign policy of Russia."

It is, however, necessary to note that some German newspapers have deprecated the form assumed by pan-Germanism. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says:

"Germans are gratified that our common country and its ruling dynasty should receive evidence of sympathy in foreign lands. Especially are we pleased that in a friendly state a wish to make friendship permanent is expressed. As lieges of the German empire we are naturally glad that everything German in the neighboring empire is encouraged. Yet we are unable to welcome an agitation which, in the guise of an appeal to the national solidarity of all Germans, abjures its own fatherland."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IRELAND AND KING EDWARD.

THE Irish have been taken to task very sternly by the London *Times* for their attitude toward the coronation. The English daily asserts that the studied disrespect for the solemnities of the ceremony which has been displayed in Ireland is not the result of genuine feeling. It is rather an outcome of the system of organized terror prevailing in the country:

"The reasons why Nationalist politicians and public bodies refuse to celebrate the coronation are as illogical as their actions are mean and senseless. They recognize that the King is above politics, yet they hold him responsible for the alleged misgovernment of Ireland. 'He has done nothing,' their most violent newspaper has just admitted, 'to earn personally the dislike of the Irish people.' It is frequently declared on Nationalist platforms and in the press that the King is a convinced Home Ruler and an avowed enemy of 'Coercion.' It is acknowledged that in any possible scheme of self-government for Ireland the King's Majesty would be supreme and indefeasible."

These anomalies are the result of what *The Times* styles "the decadence of the Irish national character," which, in turn, inspires the following reflections:

"No Irishman who knows and loves his country believes that its character and aspirations are truly represented by the men whom it sends to the House of Commons. The fact remains, however, that it does send them there—supporting as well as tolerating them—and that the tactics, manners, and language of the Irish party receive the flattery of imitation from the governing body of the capital of Ireland and from a vast number of municipa land parish councils. There is, of course, a large volume of Nationalist opinion which is heartily sick of this condition of things. But it finds no public expression; and something is surely rotten in the state of a country where such a volume of opinion exists, yet, under such provocation, remains silent. One part of Nationalist Ireland is to-day a more or less dumb spectator of the dishonoring antics of the other part. In view of recent events, and especially of certain things that have happened in connection with the coronation, one feels obliged to doubt whether the traditional and, on the whole, gratifying estimate of the Irish character has not ceased to represent it accurately."

The Irish attitude toward the King has, nevertheless, been of a fairly cordial kind. The nationalist papers have expressed great regret at his illness, while his personal qualities have been warmly praised. *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin) says:

"Ireland alone, out of the whole British empire, stood apart from all participation in the gorgeous coronation ceremonial, because participation would imply loyalty to the Government and the Constitution, of which the King is the supreme representative. The Irish Party had determined on a demonstration of protest in the city hall of the Irish metropolis on Coronation Day. In this they would fully, clearly, and strongly interpret to the world the sentiment of the nation. But in Irish isolation and protest there was mingled no feeling of personal animosity to the King. With Edward VII. as a man, Ireland had no cause of quarrel. It was known that it was under protest, and with obvious reluctance, that he went through the statutory form of the blasphemous oath from which his ministers could, if they chose, have relieved him. He had thrown his personal influence into the cause of peace, and constrained the jingoes Chamberlain and Milner to end the war in the Transvaal on terms

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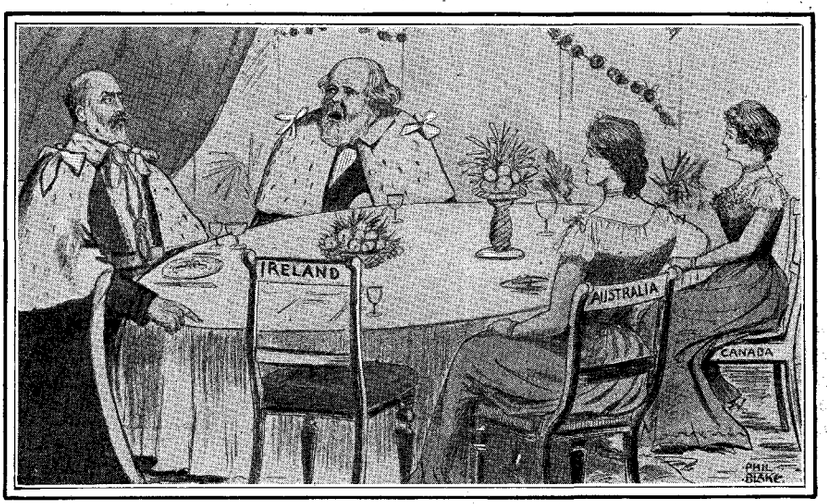
most honorable to the gallant and unconquered Boers. He had planned a visit to Ireland almost immediately on his accession, and it was not on his own initiative, 'but on the advice of his ministers,' that the project was abandoned. Above all, the belief is current in Ireland, and not without reason, that the King was friendly to a treaty of peace between the two nations, conceived and almost accomplished by the great British statesman, for whom he always manifested a profound respect and admiration—never more plainly manifested than when Gladstone was engaged in his heroic struggle for Home Rule. Ireland denied homage to the mighty King in the hour of his glory. She will not deny her sympathy to the suffering man in the hour of his helplessness and danger."

Another and altogether different Irish point of view is that from which *The United Irishman* (Dublin) utters its editorial comments:

"The other journals which pose as Nationalist were quite affected at the thought that the world was in danger of being deprived of King Edward VII., and the Catholic hierarchy offered up its fervent prayers for his recovery. When his Majesty recovers he will be required to substantially repeat the oath wherein he stigmatizes the mass as a mockery and Transubstantiation as a blasphemy; but, as Cardinal Logue declared at the Maynooth Union that his Majesty had never said a single word offensive to them, we presume the Catholic hierarchy does not consider such references reprehensible in an Englishman. They would be, assuredly, if Paddy Murphy used them, and Paddy and his seed, breed, and generation would be cursed from the altar and pulpit and held up before his fellows as a devil incarnate; and yet Catholic churchmen in Ireland are charged with being intolerant of Protestantism. The notion is delightfully humorous to any one who knows the country, and knows how the higher Catholic ecclesiastics, as a rule, kowtow to the Protestant squirearchy and reserve their intolerance for the Catholic people."

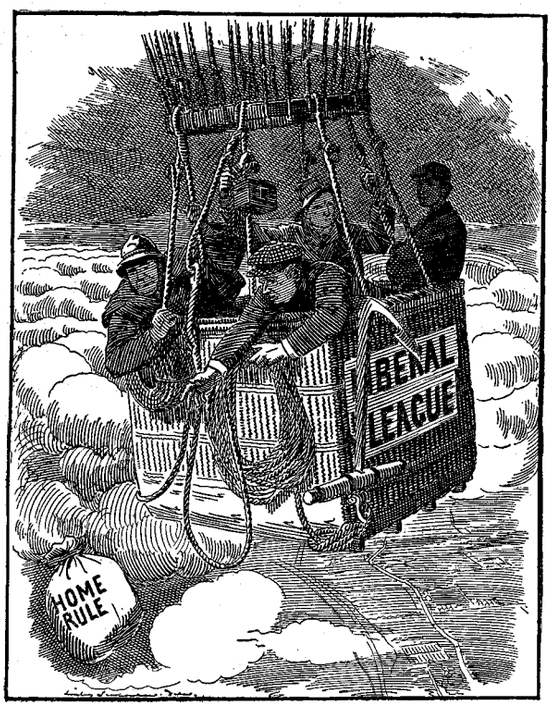


THE VACANT CHAIR.

THE KING TO SALISBURY: "Why is Ireland not here on my invitation?"
SALISBURY: "She is in prison, my liege."
THE KING: "Is that the way to promote loyalty?"
AUSTRALIA AND CANADA: "No, try a commonwealth."
—*The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

As regards King Edward personally, the Dublin exponent of a section of Irish opinion says:

"Personally we have no feeling one way or the other about the English king. Whether he lives or dies will not affect the people of Ireland a jot, and all the lying writing in Irish newspapers about the personal affection he has inspired here is concocted for a purpose. The people of Ireland, outside the loyalist section, are absolutely indifferent in the matter."



IN THE CLOUDS.

FIRST AERONAUT: "That'll make an impression on the country, I think."
SECOND AERONAUT: "I wonder if it will strike the man in the street?"
THIRD AERONAUT: "We don't seem to be getting much higher all the same."
FOURTH AERONAUT: "Perhaps we've let off too much gas!"
—*Punch* (London).

MR. MORGAN AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THE recent exchange of visits between J. Pierpont Morgan and William II., when their respective yachts happened to be within hailing distance, has been the occasion of much edifying comment on the subject of American greatness. The fact that the German Emperor was accompanied on his visit to Mr. Morgan's yacht by Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American line, is thought to signify much. Says the *Temps* (Paris):

"This interview has not produced in the United States or in Germany quite the effect that observers might have expected. The United States is, no doubt, a little too accustomed to the attentions of which the representatives of its enormous industrial power are the object in Europe. Before Emperor William, the King of England set the example of conferring such interested distinctions, a thing that has not prevented many good Englishmen from crying out at the American invasion. . . . The remarkable visit of Cecil Rhodes to William II. did not in any respect alter the plans of the South African colossus."

The Parisian ministerial organ calls attention to Emperor William's eager desire to know personally the men who are at the head of the world's great affairs, and to his interest in the United States "as sudden as it is powerful":

"Since the world became a world and since money became a power, chiefs of state have been forced or content to curry favor with the kings of gold. The novelty is to see this currying of favor extend across the Atlantic. But there is really nothing to be surprised at in it, for in this world of ours the United States, which scarcely counted at all fifty years ago, has grown, thanks to its prodigious forward movement, into the first and most important of economic factors. It is only to be looked for that its captains of industry and kings of finance should have the same privileges and the same honors that were once accorded the bankers of Holland and the merchant princes of Italy."

Other European papers take a view of the incident that is eminently calculated to inflate Mr. Morgan's self-esteem. This observation is from *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin):

"It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Pierpont Morgan will achieve the fame of the late Captain Boycott, who contributed a new word to the English language. When his feats, or 'deals,' are forgotten the world may be using the words 'Morganize' and 'Morganeer.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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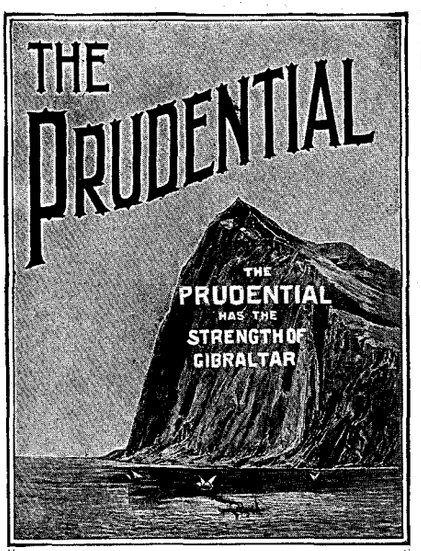

"Lives of Great Men

all remind us" that they are noted for their foresight. They looked ahead—they planned and provided for the future. That is precisely what you do when you apply for a policy of Life Insurance in

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Insurance Co. of America

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Home Office: Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

$7.50 for 5-SHOT SOUVENIR MAUSER RIFLE

Captured at Santiago; relic only; parts missing. $10.00 for serviceable gun with box ctgs. $12.85 for gun like new with sporting model stock and box ctgs. Mausers are the best high-power rifle made. Range 2 miles, penetration through ¾ inch iron. Send $3.50; gun sent C.O.D. for balance and expressage; examination allowed. 5,000,000 Cartridges, $25. per 1,000. Discount for Export Orders. F. BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway, New York.

$100 or $40 fuel bill—which? Sixty per cent. of fuel and 85% of heat saved, health promoted, home beautified by the **ALDINE OPEN FIRE-PLACE.** Illustrated Catalogue will be sent for a 2c stamp for postage. Aldine Grate & Mantle Co., 141 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A Drift of Song."—Charles G. Blanden. (William S. Lord, $0.50 net.)

"History of the Expedition under the Captains Lewis and Clark." (New Amsterdam Book Company, 3 volumes, $3.00.)

"The Story of the Mormons."—William Alexander Linn. (The Macmillan Company, $4.00 net.)

"West Point in the Early Sixties."—Joseph Pearson Farley. (Pafraets Book Company, $2.00 net.)

"A Short History of the Christian Church."—Prof. J. W. Moncrief. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Municipal Year Book, 1902."—Edited by M. N. Baker. (The Engineering News Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Spider-Web.

By JAMES HERBERT MORSE.

A slender filament is yon
Bright bit of gossamer whereon
The sunlit spider swings—what if he fall?
A couch of grass is all.

A daring architect, he lays
His skilful courses on my ways—
But see how idly! For with one light blow
I lay his rafters low.

Yet he'll go building still, as I,
Whose castles oft in ruins lie,
Begin and spin anew my filament
By some vast Being rent.

Mayhap, because I choose to lay
My daring rafters on His way,
He sweeps His vexèd forehead with a frown
And strikes my castles down!

—In July *Atlantic Monthly.*

Freedom.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Here in the forest now,
As on that old July
When first our fathers took the vow,
The bluebird, stained with earth and sky,
Shouts from a blowing bough
In green aerial freedom, wild and high,—
And now, as then, the bobolink,
Out on the uncertain brink
Of the swaying maple, swings,
Loosing his song out, link by golden link;
While over the wood his proclamation rings,
A daring boast that would unkingdom kings!

Even so the wild birds sang on bough and wall
That day the Bell of Independence Hall
Thundered upon the world the Word of Man,
The word God uttered when the world began—
That day when Liberty began to be,
And mighty hopes were out on land and sea.
But Freedom calls her conscripts now as then:
It is an endless battle to be free.
As the old dangers lessen from the skies
New dangers rise:
Down the long centuries eternally,
Again, again, will rise Thermopylæ—
Again, again, a new Leonidas
Must hold for God the imperiled Pass.
As the long ages run
New Lexington will rise on Lexington;
And many a valorous Warren fall
Upon the imperiled wall.

Man is the conscript of an endless quest,
A long divine adventure without rest—
A holy war, a battle yet unwon
When he shall climb beyond the burnt-out sun.
Each hard-earned freedom withers to a bond:
Freedom forever is beyond—beyond!

—In *The Independent.*

A Perfect SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM.

SHUSHINE

In a tube, each tube in a neat pasteboard box; most up to-date package on the market. Can be carried in your grip, trunk or pocket. **YOU CAN'T SPILL IT.** Easy to apply—quick to polish. When applied, a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a beautiful polish to all kinds of leathers. Especially adapted for Patent Leather and Enamel shoes. **Does not smut or crackle the leather**—keeps it soft and pliable. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts. **Made in Tan and Black, two sizes, 25 and 10 cents.**

All dealers or by mail on receipt of price.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO., Dept. L., BROCKTON, MASS.

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"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

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ON CREDIT

enables any honest person to gratify a taste for Diamonds, or to present them to those whose gratification is their highest pleasure.

¶ We send Diamonds Mounted in rings, brooches, lockets, studs, scarf pins, cuff buttons or other articles; watches, jewelry, etc., for examination before the payment of any money whatever. We send them to your express office, bank, home or place of business as you may prefer, where the most critical examination may be made before you decide to purchase.

¶ If the article sent pleases you and is satisfactory in every way, you make a small first payment and keep it. The balance you may pay monthly in sums equal to ten percent of the price until all is paid.

¶ We require no security; every transaction is personal and strictly confidential. There will be no question about your credit if you are disposed to act in good faith and can spare a few dollars monthly from your earnings, just as you would put it aside in a savings bank. Buying a Diamond is not spending money—it is an investment at much better returns than any savings bank can pay. Diamonds will in all probability advance in value at least 20 percent within a year —your jeweler will confirm this prediction if he is posted.

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¶ We give a Guarantee Certificate with every Diamond, stating its quality and value and permitting return and exchange for a larger Diamond or other goods at any time. Our Guarantee has a half million dollars behind it and is the strongest ever issued by a responsible concern. Your local banker can tell you about our firm. Ask him. He will refer to his Dun's or Bradstreet's book of Commercial Ratings, and tell you that no other house in our line of business (Diamonds and Watches on credit) is rated as high as we are for capital, credit, reliability and promptness. He will also tell you, that our statements can be accepted without question.

¶ We open hundreds of Charge Accounts every day, most of them with persons who supposed Diamonds to be a luxury beyond their power to enjoy, until they had read our new and beautiful book, "HOW EASILY YOU CAN WEAR AND OWN A DIAMOND," which explains every detail of our LIBERAL CHARGE ACCOUNT SYSTEM. No one should buy a Diamond either for cash or on credit, before reading this book, for the information it contains is of the greatest value to any intending purchaser. Shall we send you a copy—it is free?

¶ Our prices are lower than retail jewelers ask for spot cash, for we import direct from the cutters, and sell a thousand Diamonds where the ordinary retailer sells one.

¶ If you prefer to buy for cash, we will permit you to return the Diamond at any time within one year and upon its return will refund to you in spot cash all you paid for it —less ten percent. For instance: You may have all the pleasure and prestige of owning and wearing a fine Diamond for a whole year for one-tenth of its value. If you paid us $50, we will refund $45; if you paid $100, we will refund $90. Think of wearing a $50 Diamond a year at an expense of less than 10 cents per week. We were the first house to make offers of this kind, in fact every liberal innovation made in the Diamond business, can be traced to the popular and progressive methods of our house.

¶ Write to Dept. N, to-day, for Illustrated Catalogue and the book mentioned above—they are free. REMEMBER —that we pay all express charges. You pay not one penny unless you decide to buy. Everything you pay applies on your purchase.

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ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.,
63 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Loss.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

Who that hath lost some dear-beloved friend
But knoweth how—when the wild grief is spent
That tore his soul with agony, and did lend
E'en to the splendor-beaming firmament
The blighting darkness of his shadowed heart—
There surely follows peace and quiet sorrow
That lead his spirit, by divinest art,
Past the drear present to that glorious morrow
Where parting is not, neither grief nor fear!
But how shall he find comfort, who sees die,
Not the one presence that he held most dear;
But from his heart a hope as Heaven high,
And from his life a wish as Truth sublime,
And from his soul a love that mocked at Time?

—In July *Atlantic Monthly*.

PERSONALS.

President Roosevelt and the Kittens.—A feature of President Roosevelt's character different from that with which he is commonly credited was displayed recently in a little incident which *The Saturday Evening Post* relates. The President in company with Secretary Root had been enjoying a horseback ride to Chevy Chase, in the vicinity of Washington. On their return they were going along Sixteenth Street, near the Henderson Castle, when a series of short cries attracted the President's attention:

"What is it?" asked Secretary Root.

"Kittens, I think," replied the President, turning his horse around. "And they seem to be in distress."

Then the Chief Magistrate began an investigation and discovered that the melancholy chorus issued from the open catch-basin of a sewer.

The President beckoned to two urchins who, from an awed distance, were admiringly watching the performance.

"Will one of you boys crawl into the opening while the other holds his legs?" President Roosevelt asked.

Sport like that with the greatest personage in the United States as umpire could come reasonably only once in a lifetime, and the boys fairly tumbled to the opportunity.

"That's the stuff!" exclaimed the President. "Now, what do you find there?"

"Cats in a bag," shrilled the boy with his head in the sewer. The other boy sturdily clung to his companion's legs. The kittens, unaware that their plight had stirred the sympathies of the head of a nation and that their deliverance was at hand, wailed as if a new calamity were about to strike.

"Drag them out," came the command.

In a moment the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and two excited youngsters stood around the rescued litter. Three forlorn kittens struggled feebly. Then the wrath of the leader who has slaughtered wild game, and shot down armed men in battle, blazed into epithets upon the wretch who had flung the kittens to die in slow agony.

The commotion brought out a wondering butler from a neighboring residence.

"Will you care for these little kittens?" asked the President; "give them milk and a place to live?"

Had the man been asked to accept a Cabinet portfolio he could not have responded with more heartfelt eagerness.

The President thanked him, told the astonished urchins they were little men, and, joining Secretary Root, moved on to the White House.

How Dumas Got Ahead of his Manager.—The Paris theater manager, Doligny, relates in his "Reminiscences" a good story of the elder Dumas. The story is condensed from *Universum* as follows:

Doligny produced Dumas's drama "Kean" with the rather peculiar stipulation that the author should receive one-third of the gross receipts when these exceeded three thousand francs and nothing at all if they fell below that figure.

Dumas, who was always hard up, came late one evening to get his share.

"Luck is against you again," said the manager. "You don't get anything to-night. Here is the account."

Dumas glanced at it and went away. In a few minutes he came back and said:

"Just look over the account again and then pay me a thousand francs. The ticket that I just bought for three francs brings the total up to three thousand francs and fifty centimes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW RESULT from the EDISON
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Accomplished.

Mr. Edison's Latest Inventions—
The MOULDED RECORD and The NEW REPRODUCER
duplicate the human voice in volume and clearness. Absolutely free from scratching; perfectly smooth and natural. The Moulded Records are "high speed," made of hard wax, freely and safely handled. **New Reproducers on all Phonographs.** Ask your dealer for exchange proposition ("Gem" excepted). Phonographs in Nine Styles, **$10.00** to **$100.00.** Records, **50 cents; $5.00** per dozen.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Pictures of the boys—letters telling how they built up a paying business outside of school hours. Interesting stories of real business tact.

We will furnish you with Ten Copies the first week Free of Charge, to be sold at Five Cents a Copy; you can then send us the wholesale price for as many as you find you can sell the next week. If you want to try it, address

BOYS' DEPARTMENT
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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TYPEWRITER CABINET
48 in. long, 31 in. deep, $24.

"The Dearborn Junior"
Typewriter Table Cabinet
42 in. long, 24 in. deep, $10.

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Sold on approval, charges paid east of the Rocky Mountains. Use it thirty days—if not satisfactory, return it at our expense, and we will refund your money.

Write for illustrated catalogue of the Dearborn Cabinets.

DEARBORN DESK CO.
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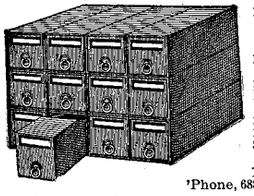

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'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

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Coming Events.

August 6-8.—Convention of the National Jobbing Confectionery Association at Philadelphia.

August 6-9.—Convention of the Stamp Collectors' Protective Association of America at Denver, Colo.

August 6-11.—Negro Christian Convention at Atlanta, Ga.

August 7-9.—Convention of the American Camera Club Exchange at Denver, Colo.

August 8-9.—Convention of the National Amateur Oarsmen's Association at Worcester, Mass.

August 8-10.—The Friends' International Christian Endeavor Convention at Richmond, Va.

August 11.—Convention of the United Garment Workers of America at Cleveland, O.

August 11-15.—Convention of the Commercial Law League of America at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

August 11-16.—Convention of the International Typographical Union at Cincinnati, O.

Convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Association of America at Cincinnati, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

July 21.—It is reported from Panama that the revolutionary leader, Herrera, is willing to accept terms of peace.

July 23.—The United States gunboat *Marietta* is ordered to the mouth of the Orinoco River, to protect American shipping interests; the gunboat *Ranger* is now the only United States gunboat on the Isthmus, the *Machias* having been ordered to Cape Haitien.

July 24.—President Castro returns to La Guayra from Barcelona, preparatory to attacking the insurgents at Valencia.

July 26.—President Castro retreats to Caracas.

July 27.—Insurgents under General Mendoza defeat reinforcements on their way to Castro and capture ammunition.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 21.—The Pope receives Governor Taft and discusses the friar question.

The situation in Haiti has become worse.

A report from Berlin says that the Kaiser proposes to decorate 300 Americans on account of courtesies extended in connection with Prince Henry's visit.

General Garcia Velez, son of the late General Garcia, is appointed Cuban Minister to Mexico.

July 23.—The closing of primary schools kept by the religious societies causes riots in Paris.

July 24.—The King's health is reported to be steadily improving.

A sharp debate on the Irish estimates takes place in the House of Commons.

July 25.—President Loubet signs a decree for the closing of additional unauthorized church schools in Paris; the excitement over the closing of the schools continues throughout the republic.

Great Britain and Japan make an agreement to maintain the independence of Korea in return for concessions.

July 26.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland are resumed.

July 27.—Berlin newspapers assert that the Kaiser will disregard the appeals made by the Polish noblemen against his visiting Posen, Prussian Poland, for the army maneuvers in September, because of the strong feeling roused by his anti-Polish speech at Marienburg, and that he expressed his desire to enter the city at the head of 90,000 of his troops.

Domestic.

July 21.—The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* is sold to Adolph S. Ochs for $2,225,000.

July 22.—Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, is found guilty of administering the water-cure to Filipinos, and sentenced to one

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Successor to WM. MOIR
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Diamonds, Silverware Watches, Clocks, etc.

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with ordinary careful use keeps
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without HONING or GRINDING

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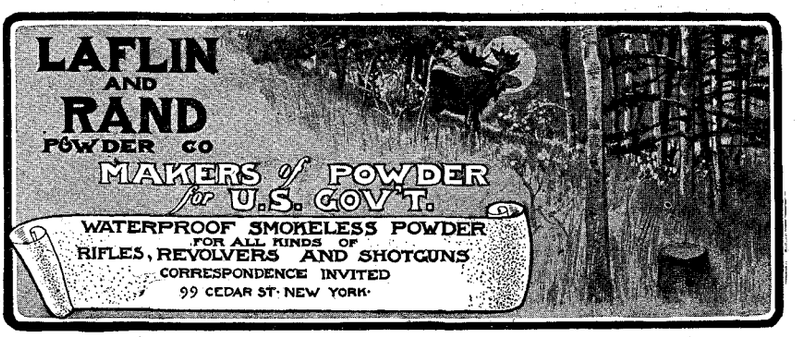
Extra Double Concave $3.00 each

Send for free book "Hints to Shavers"
The "Carbo-Magnetic" is tempered by a *secret* electrical process. Has no hard spots, no soft spots, no brittleness. Surgically ground by Hamburg process; adaptable for wiry or soft beards. Every one is *guaranteed*—if it does not suit, the dealer will exchange it until you are satisfied.
Sold by best dealers or sent by manufacturer, postpaid.
Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, 445-446 Broadway, New York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SLIDING LINK MEETS EVERY SHOULDER MOTION
IT STRETCHES FROM TIP TO TIP

SENT FREE We will mail FREE, one of our full size Graduated Elastic Cord Ends, which give more stretch after the web has lost its elasticity than a new pair of ordinary suspenders.

The web stretches. The ends (front and back) stretch. Also look at the patent link. A strong and serviceable suspender.

Money Refunded If you don't find it the most perfect in adjustment and the most elastic suspender ever made.

PLEASE DON'T let your dealer sell you something "just as good" if you really want the Chester "Everlastic." He has them in stock or can easily get them. If he won't, send us the retail price (50c.) and we will send a pair postpaid. State color preference. *Send for handsome booklet.*

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Branch Factory, Brockville, Ontario.

every man
the man at the throttle—
the man at the switch, the man in the signal-tower, the men who know the necessity of being always on the alert, these are the men who feel the need of an
O-P-C suspensory

The engineer is constantly watchful to prevent friction and strain—to save wear and tear on his engine. He knows that undue strain on any part causes a loss of speed and creates possible danger. In the same way he realizes that to save unnecessary strain on his nerves is to insure increased capacity for perfect work of brain, nerves and muscle. He wears an O-P-C suspensory.
We authorize every druggist to refund your money if you are not satisfied.
Get the Right Brand. Should you be unable to get O-P-C from your druggist, we will supply you, postpaid, upon receipt of price.
No. 2 O-P-C lisle sack, elastic bands, $1.00
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"The Struggle for Supremacy"
A booklet giving the reasons why, under the rush and grind of modern life, every healthy, normal man should wear an O-P-C Suspensory IT'S FREE—write for it.
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Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

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MALTED FOOD
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READY TO EAT

Malta-Vita contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than any other food.

Malta-Vita, "The Perfect Food," is the vital, the life-giving food, the invigorator of brain and body,—THE WORLD'S DYSPEPSIA DESTROYER.

Malta-Vita eaten for breakfast and supper insures perfect digestion and removes all cause of insomnia and dyspepsia. 90 per cent of the ills of life are due to poor digestion.

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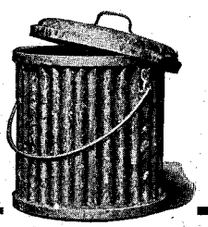
Toronto, Canada Battle Creek, Mich.



The need of an air-tight, fire-proof vessel for holding temporary garbage and ashes, and not too heavy for a maid to carry, has resulted in

Witt's Corrugated Pail

Useful as an ordinary bucket, but better, safer, stronger and more economical for servants, janitors, stablemen, etc. Made of corrugated steel galvanized. Two sizes: 5 gallon is 11 inches in diameter by 13 inches high; 7 gallon is 13 x 13 inches. We will tell you what dealer in your town sells them, or send you either size by express. Write for booklet (free).

THE WITT CORNICE CO.,
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The Foulest Water is made palatable and absolutely pure for drinking by the **Sanitary Still.** The disease germs lurking in water are a most frequent cause of disease. You can be insured against them. Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

month's suspension from duty, and a fine of $50.

President Roosevelt appoints Colonels Thomas Ward and Joseph P. Sanger to be brigadier-generals.

July 23.—President Roosevelt's action in retiring General Jacob H. Smith is held to be strictly legal by the War Department.

The inquest into the disaster in the Klondike section of the Cambria Steel Company's mine at Johnstown, Pa., is begun.

July 24.—William J. Bryan makes a speech at a Democratic dinner under the auspices of the New England League at Nantasket Beach, Mass.

July 25.—Captain Willard H. Brownson, commanding the battle-ship *Alabama*, is selected by the President as the next superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

Two Augustinian friars visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and discuss the friar lands question.

July 26.—The President approves the court-martial sentences of Major Glenn and Lieutenant Ganjot for cruelty to Filipinos, and disapproves the acquittal of Lieutenant Cook.

July 27.—A letter from anti-imperialists to President Roosevelt, repeating charges of cruelty against soldiers in the Philippines and asking him to make further investigations, is made public.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

July 21.—*Philippines:* The cholera epidemic is decreasing in Manila and provinces.

CHESS.

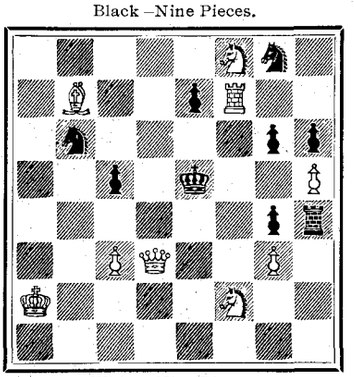
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 699.

XVII. MOTTO: "Look out!"

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

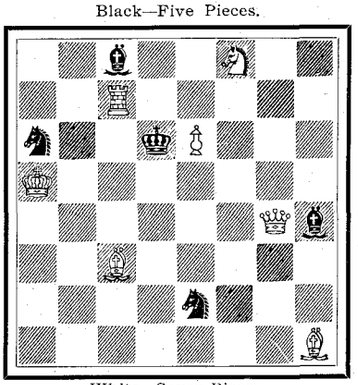
5 S s 1; 1 B 2 p R 2; 1 S 4 p p; 2 p 1 k 2 P; 6 p r; 2 P Q 2 P 1; K 4 S 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 700.

XVIII. MOTTO: "Carmen."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

2 b 2 S 2; 2 R 5; s 2 k P 3; K 7; 6 Q b; 2 B 5; 4 s 3; 7 B.

White mates in two moves.

A MAN throwing his own shadow on a sun-dial is in the dark concerning the time of day.

Speaking of time, it is fair to say that a man is in the dark if he does not carry an

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Dueber-Hampden WATCH

IT IS THE WATCH THAT NEEDS NO WATCHING

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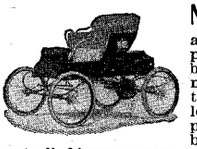

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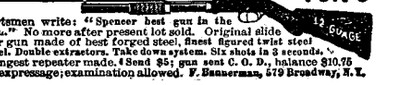

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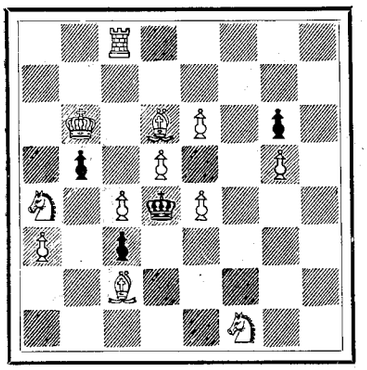
Problem 701.

XIX. MOTTO: "How singular."

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

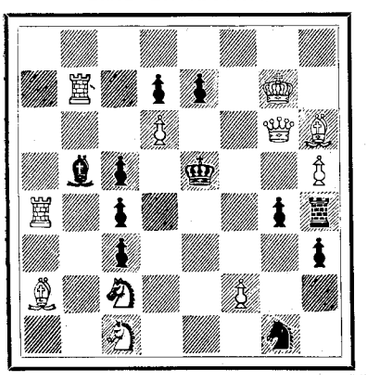
2 R 5; 8; 1 K 1 B P 1 p 1; 1 p 1 P 2 P 1; S 1 P k P 3; P 1 p 5; 2 B 5; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 702.

XX. MOTTO: "Fin-de-siècle."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1 R 1 p p 1 K 1; 3 P 2 Q B; 1 b p 1 k 2 P; R 1 p 3 p r; 2 p 4 p; B 1 S 2 P 2; 2 S 3 S 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 687. V.: Author's solution: P—Kt 4.
Second solution: B x P.

No. 688. VI.: Kt—Q B 6.

No. 689. VII.

1. Q—K 3	2. P—Q B 4 ch	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
P x Q	K moves	
1.	2. Q—K 4 ch	3. R—B 5, mate
Kt—Q 3	K x Q	
1.	2. Kt—K B 6 ch	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
Kt x Q	K—Q 3	
1.	2. P—Q B 4 ch	3. Q x Q P, mate
R—K 7	P x P *e. p.*	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 5 ch	3. Q—K 4 mate
K—Q 3	K—Q 4	
1.	2. Q—K 4 ch	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
Other	K—Q 3	

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No. 690. VIII.

1. Kt—K 8 / Q x P	2. Q—Q 3 ! / Q x Q	3. Kt (B 5)—Kt 7, mate
	2. ..... / Q x B	3. B—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / Q other	3. Kt(K 8)—Kt 7, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. B—R 3, mate
	2. ..... / Kt(B 7) x Q	3. Kt—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / Kt (B 4) x Q	3. Kt(B 5)—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—B 8 ch / B—Q 2	3. Q—K B 8, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; K. Kentino, New York City; C. B. E., Youngstown, O; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. Borgner, Jr., New York City; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia.

687: W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Ossuning, N. Y.

687 and 688: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

687, 688, 689: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.

687, 688, 690: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

688 and 689: R. A. Oran, Cape Cod, Mass,

688 and 690: W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.

688, 689 and 690: "Rigodon," New York City.

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690: "Very good"—M. M.; "Has all sorts of 'duals' and 'shorts'"—G. D.; "Key fine, scheme good, construction faulty"—F. S. F.; "The key is fairly difficult"—H. W. B.; "A two-mover worked up into a three-mover"—A. C. W.; "Interesting and intricate"—A K.; "A rusty key"—J. G. L.; "Interesting on account of many subvariations; but is offset by many mates in two"—K. K.; "All wool, but not a yard wide"—C. B. E.; "A beautiful sacrifice obtained at considerable cost"—D. S. T.; "A Queenly colossus"—R. O'C.; "First class"—S. M. M.; "The experts will call this faulty, but its conquest gave me great trouble and great pleasure"—C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, W. J. F. got 683, 684, 685, and 686; Dr. E. B. K., 683; R. H. R., 686; W. J. F. and W. E. Griffin, Kansas City, Mo., 683 and 684; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md., 684; Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky., 682.; G. H., Medford, Mass, 681.

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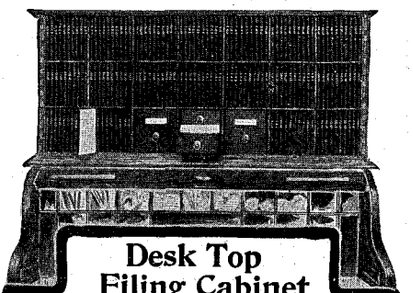
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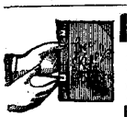
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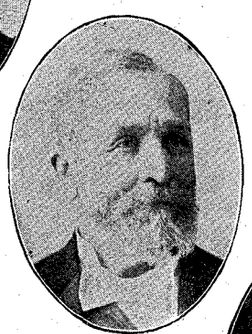

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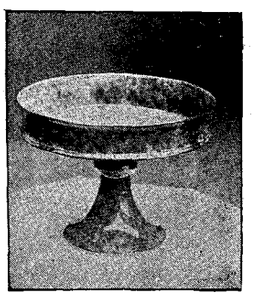

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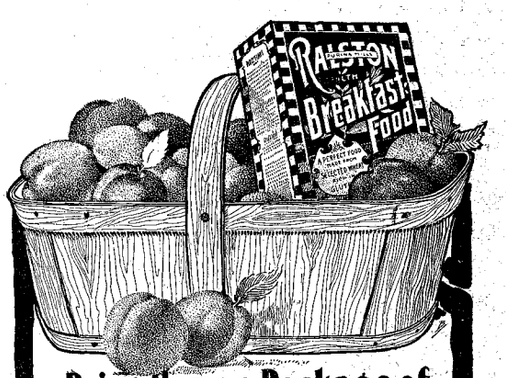

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